

KOREA TODAY

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Peaceful Co-existence

Big Leap in Industry

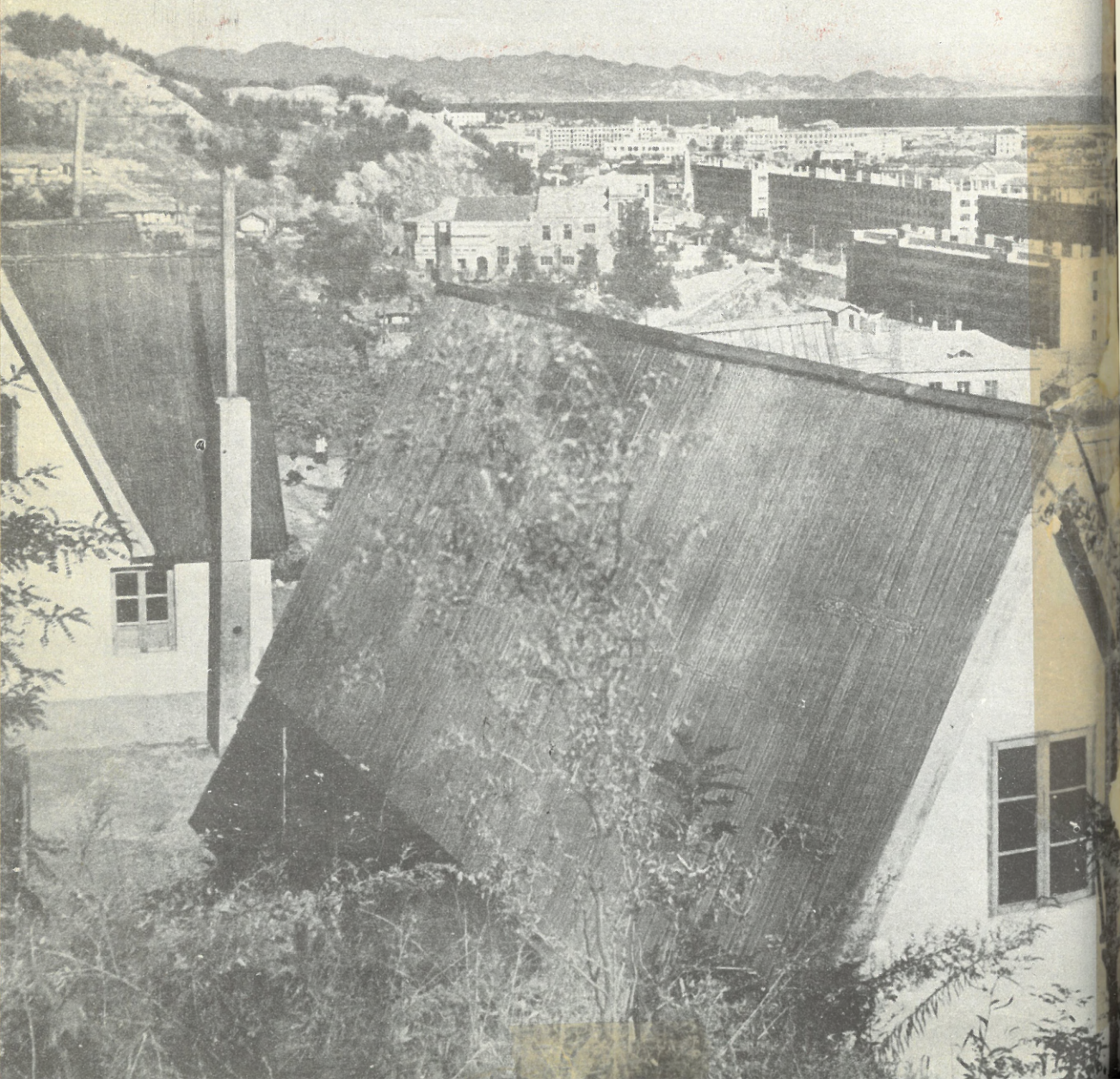
Budget for Prosperity

Free Medical Service for All

The Town Trodden Underfoot

WONSAN

Wonsan, one of the chief ports on the northeast coast, is famous for its health and holiday resort. During the Korean war the city was destroyed by U.S. aggressors. An average of one bomb was dropped on every two and a half square metres. Today new homes and factories are rising on the areas cleared of rubble.



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Korean painting "Dance" by Kim Yong Joon, which won gold medal at the Sixth World Youth and Students Festival held in Moscow



Peaceful Co-existence

REFERRING to the time when the socialist and capitalist countries would live side by side, V. I. Lenin predicted that the capitalist countries, irrespective of what their rulers wish, would be compelled to conform to the objective inevitability stemming from the law-governed process of the development of international relations.

The whole course of the development of international relations today fully confirms the genius prediction of Lenin.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries take the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence of countries with differing social systems as the basis of their foreign policy.

The countries of the socialist camp are consistently working to develop their relations of co-operation with all countries in accordance with the principle of peaceful co-existence, further relax international tension and establish a lasting peace.

The invariable, peaceable foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has produced fine results. The ice of cold war persistently followed by the aggressive circles in the West has begun to thaw, and the heartening prospects for peace and security are opened up.

The peoples in all countries now have a firm conviction that destructive war can be checked and peace can be consolidated.

The socialist countries are guided by the recognition of the fact that in the light of the present international situation peaceful co-existence is the sole way of saving mankind from the catastrophe of destructive war.

For the people who have a correct appraisal of the development of international relations, it is clear that peaceful co-existence of countries with different social and political systems is not just a desire of some person but it is an objective necessity arising from the present stage of the development of human society.

The proponents of cold war attempt to misrepresent the idea of peaceful co-existence to the masses by interpreting it as a sort of political propaganda.

Peaceful co-existence is not the invention of any person but the fact reflecting the existence of the two systems, socialism and capitalism.

Economic competition is now proceeding between these two systems. The question is which system will prove its superiority.

When we take into consideration the development in science and weapons today, it

is not difficult to imagine what devastating consequences a war would entail and what would be the destiny of the capitalist system.

Is there any proponent of cold war bold enough to take the path to self-destruction?

The developments of the present day situation compel influential sections in the major member states of such aggressive blocs as NATO to re-examine with a cool head their political line.

It is common knowledge that cold war which certain aggressive circles in the West had so persistently adhered to and are still reluctant to give up has failed to produce the result hoped for by them.

The military provocations of all sorts and even the tight-rope walking at the brink of war staged by certain bellicose elements in the West have ended in a sorry fiasco, far from frightening any one.

Suffice it to mention in this connection the frustration of the counter-revolutionary putsch in Hungary and the armed invasion on Egypt by the Western imperialists and the unsuccessful provocations against the Lebanon, Jordan and Indonesia.

War is no longer the means of solving any international dispute.

It can be said safely that war has so far spelled the greatest misfortune for mankind. But nowadays war is not fatalistically inevitable.

N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., declared on the basis of scientific analysis of the conditions giving rise to war that a real possibility of excluding war from the life of society was taking shape.

The new alignment of forces brought into being in the international relations after World War II has created such possibility.

In all lands, the forces that defend peace and subscribe to the idea of peaceful co-existence have grown stronger than ever.

The peace movement which involves people of all social strata in all countries is the biggest mass drive of our times.

The peoples of the Afro-Asian and Latin American countries are emerging as active champions of peace.

Even in the U.S. and in the West European countries an increasing number of men and women are coming out in support of the idea of peaceful co-existence.

Particularly noteworthy is it that more and more countries take the principle of peaceful co-existence as the basis of their foreign policy.

The Bandung spirit exerted and continues to exert in no small measure influence on the development of international relations.

As far back as 1919, V.I. Lenin predicted that the time would come when all the Eastern nations would have their share in shaping the destiny of the world.

The peoples of the Afro-Asian countries have an increasingly greater share in the international arena, and today a fair solution of any problem affecting their interests cannot be expected without hearing the say of China, India, Indonesia and other Afro-Asian countries.

By strengthening their relations of mutual co-operation, the countries that take the principle of peaceful co-existence as the basis of their foreign policy and the countries that support this principle can make valuable contributions to preventing another war and consolidating peace.

The relations of co-operation between the socialist countries and the new-born independent countries in Asia and Africa are steadily expanding and developing.

Opposition to colonialism, further relaxation of international tension, and establishment and consolidation of a lasting universal peace are matters of common interest to the socialist countries and the Afro-Asian countries.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries unsparingly render all-round support and assistance to the Afro-Asian countries in their effort to end the aftermath of protracted colonial rule and develop their self-supporting national economy.

The socialist countries do not attach any political string to their assistance. Their assistance is disinterested and is one of the most important forms of international co-operation.

In the Afro-Asian countries, deformity of economic structure and backward production technique are the evil consequences of the long years of colonial plunder. These countries, therefore, have many difficulties to contend with in developing their national economy.

There are forces in the West that seek to seize upon these difficulties and again shackle

the peoples of the Afro-Asian countries with fetters of colonialism.

The assistance of the socialist countries also provides these countries with the possibility of smashing the aggressive schemes of the imperialists and colonialists.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has tirelessly worked to develop the relations of co-operation with the new-born independent countries of Asia and Africa which oppose colonialism and imperialism, and is actively supporting the national liberation movement of the peoples of colonial countries.

The Korean people who had long been under the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialists well understand the situation of the Afro-Asian peoples, want to help them overcome their difficulties and sincerely wish to see them secure their complete political and economic independence.

The experiences of the Korean people who have transformed in a short space of time their country from a backward one to the socialist industrial-agricultural one with the foundation of self-supporting economy and have made their national culture bloom brilliantly, serve to show what miracle a nation which has won the right of shaping its own destiny can accomplish.

Korea and the Afro-Asian countries have much in common that unite them firmly in the struggle against colonialism, and for defending national independence and peace.

The economic and cultural relations between Korea and a number of Afro-Asian countries such as India, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic, Burma and Ceylon are growing in scope. Exchange of various delegations between Korea and these countries has become more frequent, deepening mutual understanding.

Premier Kim Il Sung declared in his report at the celebration meeting of the tenth anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

"We will adhere also in the future to the principle of peaceful co-existence with countries with differing social systems and will

strive further to develop friendly relations with all countries which want to establish good relations with our country and, particularly, with the Asian and African countries which are opposed to colonialism and imperialism."

The strengthening of the united front of all peace-loving countries and peoples constitutes one of the important factors for creating a real possibility for preventing another war.

It is most fortunate for human progress that today the peace-loving peoples have at their disposal powerful material means of curbing the aggressors.

The socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union comprise a quarter of the earth's surface, and one-third of the world's population. The economic potential of the socialist countries which now hold more than one-third of world's industrial output is growing at a higher rate. By 1965, the share of the socialist countries in world's industrial production will increase to 50 per cent. In the socialist countries, the ever growing economic potential is dedicated to the cause of peace.

The Soviet Union is far ahead of the Western countries in the spheres of cosmic conquest and rocketry. This fact is of great importance in maintaining and consolidating peace. The arbitrariness of the bellicose imperialists can now be bridled. The imperialists could in the past choose war as a means of making their fortune and impose it on the people. But the situation today is quite different. Now when the idea of peaceful co-existence is prevailing in the international relations and the peace-loving forces are overwhelmingly dominant, people can compel the aggressive circles to see things soberly and take the path to peace.

The Western countries, whether they like it or not, have no recourse but to conform to the present situation in which the socialist and capitalist countries are living side by side on our planet.

Lenin's idea of peaceful co-existence is the irresistible trend of the times, blazing the highway to a lasting peace.



BIG LEAP IN INDUSTRY

BANG HO SHIK

OUR working people had honourably fulfilled the First Five-Year Plan by June 1959 in the gross industrial output value in two and a half years. And according to the recent report of the Central Statistical Board of the State Planning Commission, the gross industrial output value of the state and co-operative industries in 1959 grew 3.1-fold compared with 1956, the last year of the post-war Three-Year National Economic Plan, and stood high above the level envisaged for 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan, by 15 per cent. (See the supplement to No. 45 of this magazine, 1960.)

The past three years during which the First Five-Year Plan was carried out were years of great significance for advancing the socialist construction in North Korea and for promoting the country's peaceful unification.

During the period, Korea became a socialist industrial-agricultural country. The national economy shook off the colonial one-sidedness and came to have a firm, self-reliant foundation. In North Korea, the material and technical foundation of socialism has been strengthened; the socialist forces have become ever stronger; and the material and cultural standards of the people have been improved markedly.

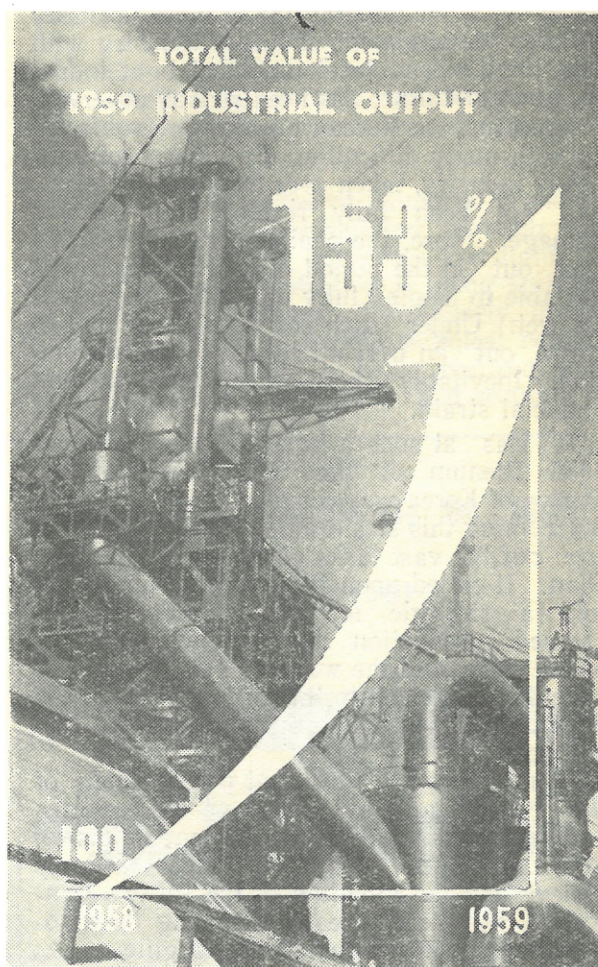
During the period, a marked improvement was made in the technical equipment of industry and, in particular, a qualitative change took place in the structure of industry. This is one of the most precious achievements for guaranteeing the prosperity and development of the country.

This year is stipulated as an adjusting period during which full preparations will be made for setting about the Second Five-Year Plan.

High Rate of Development

One of the major characteristics of our industrial growth during the First Five-Year Plan period was its big leap.

An average annual growth of gross indus-



trial output value during the post-war Three-Year Plan period was 42 per cent. And the figure grew to 44.6 per cent in the three years during which the First Five-Year Plan was fulfilled, of which the production of the means of production grew to 47 per cent and the consumer goods to 44 per cent. As a result, their output grew 3.2 times and 2.9 times respectively.

On the basis of the achievements scored in the course of carrying out the post-war Three-Year Economic Plan, the Party set forth at the Third Congress in April 1956 of the Workers' Party of Korea and its First Conference in March 1957 the basic tasks of the First Five-Year Plan which envisaged the laying of a solid foundation for socialist industrialization, accelerating technical transformation in every branch of the national economy and solving in the main the questions of food, clothing and housing.

For the successful carrying out of these basic tasks, the general line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture has been strictly observed.

However, the Korean people were confronted with many difficulties. Even the backward heavy industry, taken over from the Japanese, had not been fully restored from the war damage. More, the capital construction carried out in the period of rehabilitation was not able to display fully its economic efficiency yet. Under such conditions they had to carry out an over-all technical transformation. Inevitably there arose a material and financial strain.

It was at such a time that the December 1956 Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea was convened with a view to overcoming this strain and successfully carrying out the vast tasks of the First Five-Year Plan. It called upon the entire people to unfold a struggle for economization and increased production by mobilizing every potentiality. And the working masses enthusiastically responded to this militant call of the Party, bringing about an unprecedented labour upsurge.

Premier Kim Il Sung and other leaders of the Party and Government visited factories and enterprises to give on-the-spot guidance. They explained to the workers the Party policy and the intention of the Party's Central Committee, greatly inspiring them toward a more vigorous labour struggle.

Indeed, the December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee ushered in a new stage of big leap in the country's socialist construction.

Without the self-consciousness and positiveness of the working masses and their labour enthusiasm, such a big leap in industry is unthinkable.

In developing heavy industry after the war, the Party line was to begin with the branches which were directly connected with the people's living and gradually go over to laying a self-reliant foundation for enlarged reproduction.

Even after the First Five-Year Plan period set in, this line was strictly observed, but more stress has been put in developing such key branches as machine-building, metal, mining and power industries for the realization of industrialization. And capital investment in these branches has constantly been increased.

Under the watchwords, "Iron and machines are the king of industry!" stress has been laid on the rapid development of the metal and machine-building industries, because that is an objective requirement in the period of technical transformation of the national economy in general, that is, these are the backbone of heavy industry and constitute a foundation for socialist enlarged reproduction. The rapid development of the national economy depends upon these branches.

As a result, during the last three years, the machine-building, metallurgical and building materials industries grew to 385 per cent, 234 per cent and 433 per cent respectively.

Along with these branches, the ore mining industry and the fuel and power industries also developed rapidly. During the three years the mining and fuel industries grew to 210 per cent and 235 per cent respectively. And measures were taken for raising the capacity of the existing power stations, and the building of large-scale power stations including the Kangge and Tokro-gang hydro-power stations were accelerated.

The industrial policy of the priority development of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture has been successfully carried through.

During the last three years, the textile industry and the food industry showed an amazingly rapid growth, the former to 308 per cent and the latter to 393 per cent. The

annual average growth in the production of consumer goods exceeded by far that in the post-war Three-Year Plan period during which it was 28 per cent. As a result, the difference between the growing tempo of the means of production and that of the consumer goods has become narrower.

In the production of food and items of daily use, the principle was to combine large-scale factories with medium- and small-scale factories, central industry with local industry, and up-to-date technique with indigenous technique. In particular, the broad masses were mobilized for the development of the medium- and small-scale local factories to ensure the rapid growth of the production of consumer goods. In this regard, the June 1958 Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea was of epochal significance.

The Plenum set forth a militant task of developing in a nation-wide movement the production of food and items of daily use by tapping every available reserve in localities.

Since the Plenum, a great number of local factories have sprung up throughout the country like mushrooms after a rain. Today, in North Korea every city or county has 11 such factories on an average. And last year, along with the central industry, the system of local industry was established in order to consolidate these achievements and develop them further.

Today the share of the local industry in the industrial output is growing at a rapid pace. Compared with the previous year, the local

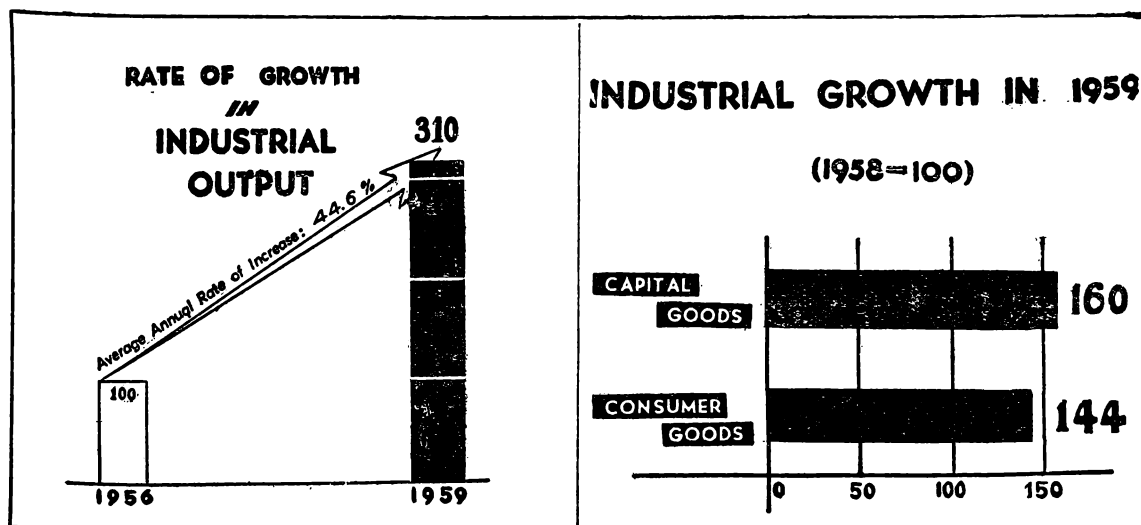
industrial output value in 1959 grew 2.2-fold, and its portion in the production of consumer goods rose from 28 per cent in 1958 to 39 per cent.

The establishment of the system of local industry has an important bearing not only upon the development of light industry but also the development of heavy industry. This enables the state to direct more forces to heavy industry. And it is of great significance for a comprehensive development of local industry and for the acceleration of the technical and cultural revolutions.

Qualitative Change in Industrial Structure

With the development of technology and the rapid growth of industrial production, a qualitative change has taken place in the structure of industry. And this change is characterized by the strengthening of the technical foundation in all branches of industry, the change in the composition of specialists, the expansion of production scale and the varieties of products and the growth of the output of finished goods including various kinds of tools.

Today in a series of industrial branches including the machine-building, building materials and chemical industries and light industry as well, production is being split up into smaller sections. Particularly, in the course of carrying out the technical revolution, specialization is being realized very rapidly among enterprises and sections in



each enterprise, resulting in the formation of new industrial branches. The structure of industry has become more balanced, more self-reliant and many-sided. The reciprocal relations among the branches in production have become closer. And the leading role of heavy industry has been enhanced.

Thanks to the qualitative change in the structure of industry, it has become possible to develop proportionately the heavy and light industries, the production of the means of production and consumer goods. In particular, with an over-all advance of technical transformation, the industrial branches producing capital goods have been further expanded. As a result, in gross industrial output value, the machine-building and metal working industries, formerly the most backward, now hold the highest place in industry. And the building materials industry grew from 2.5 per cent in 1949 to 6.3 per cent in 1959.

On the other hand, the mining, fuel and power industries have given place to the machine-building and metallurgical industries, though they showed marked growth in absolute volume of output.

The major light industrial branches, formerly backward, have shown a marked growth. The share of textile industry in the total industrial output grew from 6 per cent in 1944 to 17.4 per cent in 1959, and food industry from 7.8 per cent to 15.6 per cent.

This bespeaks that the structure of our industry has been put on a sound basis for the socialist enlarged reproduction and it has been rationally reorganized to meet the objective requirement for socialist industrialization.

With the strengthening of self-reliance in the structure of industry, a qualitative change has taken place in the composition of varieties of products, too. The variety of products is increasing, and the manufacture of semi-finished goods is rapidly going over to that of finished goods. In particular, various kinds of modern machines and equipment are being turned out. More, a great many of new products are coming out.

In 1958, our industry turned out tractors, excavators, trucks, bulldozers, various kinds of machine tools, large-sized metallurgical equipment, Diesel engines and others as well

as items of daily use, all of which characterize the new stage in the development of our industry, and in 1959 8-metre turning lathe, SN-20 lathes, 200-h.p. air compressors, 36- and 40-inch centrifugal pumps, 60-ton freight cars and other machines and equipment.

Mention should be made of the fact that the quality of products has been considerably improved.

And in the course of socialist enlarged reproduction, the relations between industrial branches have become closer. Such relations of production, unlike in the early days of our socialist construction, are being strengthened through the reproduction of both tools and raw materials. An over-all technical transformation is accelerating the speed of socialist industrialization bringing a new leap in the growth of production of capital goods and the improvement of industrial structure.

Consolidation of Technical Foundation

Our industry depended largely upon the rapid improvement of its technical foundation for a big leap in its output during the First Five-Year Plan and for a qualitative improvement in its structure.

The technical foundation of our industry was strengthened considerably already in the post-war rehabilitation period. About 50 per cent of the total capital goods in 1957, (81 per cent in the machine-building industry) had been produced in the post-war period.

However, in the First Five-Year Plan period our industry was confronted with new, vast tasks in connection with an over-all technical transformation. For the further consolidation of the material productive foundation of socialism, production of capital goods should be increased, and mechanization and automation be introduced.

To this end, a correct, basic line was laid to conduct new construction on a rational basis, expand fixed capital in an effective way and rationally combine up-to-date technique with indigenous technique, comprehensive mechanization and automation with partial mechanization.

For carrying out this line concrete measures were taken to newly build or expand a number of up-to-date machine-building factories which would produce up-to-date ma-

chines and equipment mainly for the large-scale ministry-run industrial enterprises, to build medium and small local factories which would produce various kinds of machines and implements which will serve the technical transformation of local industrial enterprises and mechanization of agriculture, and to expand the capacity of engineering and repairing shops of all factories and enterprises.

It is important question for the acceleration of technical transformation to completely do away with the old ideological view point of the people. In this regard, the Party Central Committee sent in September 1958 to the entire Party members and working people a letter calling upon them to shatter the mystery toward technology, passivity and conservatism all of which check our advance, and to think boldly and act boldly. This letter exerted a great influence upon the people.

From that time, the march forward of the Korean people on a Chullima became more brisk, and a movement for collective, technical innovation swept all the factories and enterprises.

In particular, the movement for multiplying machine tools which had been unfolded on a mass scale at the initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung was turning point for an epochal change in developing rapidly the machine-building industry and accelerating an overall technical transformation.

Thanks to the movement, over 13,000 more machine tools than envisaged in the plan were produced in 1959 alone. Consequently, in 1959 the number of machine tools in our country grew 1.8 times as against 1958.

Thus in the last three years, besides the machine-building industry, the metal, ore mining, fuel, chemical and building materials industries also participated in the production of the means of production.

The light industrial enterprises also made machines and equipment on their own, and with them expanded their own technical equipment.

In this way, the big leap was made in industrial production, and technical transformation was accelerated for the socialist industrialization.

Today in Korea the working people are not mere operators of machines and equipment in factories, but they are positive creators of

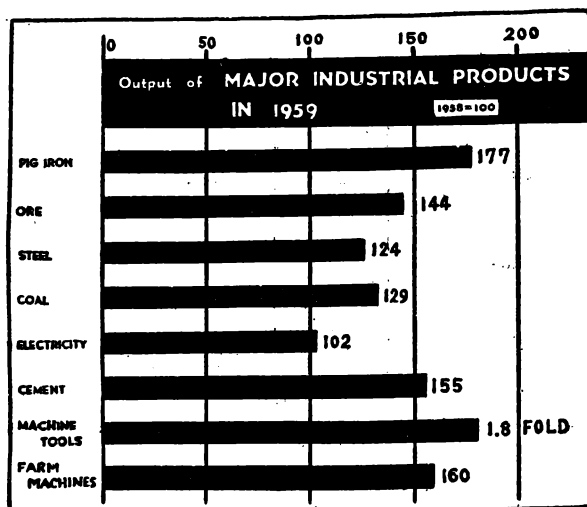
technique who, in close co-operation with technical personnel, invent and make machines and equipment for the mechanization and automation of production processes. And such machines and equipment are more suitable for the peculiarities of technical processes and conditions in those factories.

The workers' struggle for technical innovation is closely connected with the rational utilization of the existing machines and equipment as well as with the enhancement of the quality of products.

Proceeding from the actual requirement for the technical and economic development, the production of various kinds of up-to-date machines and equipment is being increased, and the production of simple machines and equipment is also being pushed ahead to ensure mechanization.

In the last three years, the rapid growth of the production of the modern technical means was accompanied by a rapid improvement of technical processes.

With the technical advance and the increase in varieties of products, our machine-building industry is gradually going over to mass production. In the machine-building industry a high-speed metal-cutting method, casting methods by utilizing centrifugal force and by using metal mould, and various other new working methods have been employed, and in metal industry, the method of making iron with ferro-coke, the method of sending oxygen into blast furnaces, etc.



All this is greatly conducive to the further acceleration of technical revolution and the rapid growth of production.

Thanks to such achievements, the mechanization and automation of production processes have been quickened, and as a whole, the level of technical equipment of our industry has been markedly raised. Consequently, the technical backwardness, a survival of Japanese imperialism, has been liquidated.

Especially due to the recent policy of con-

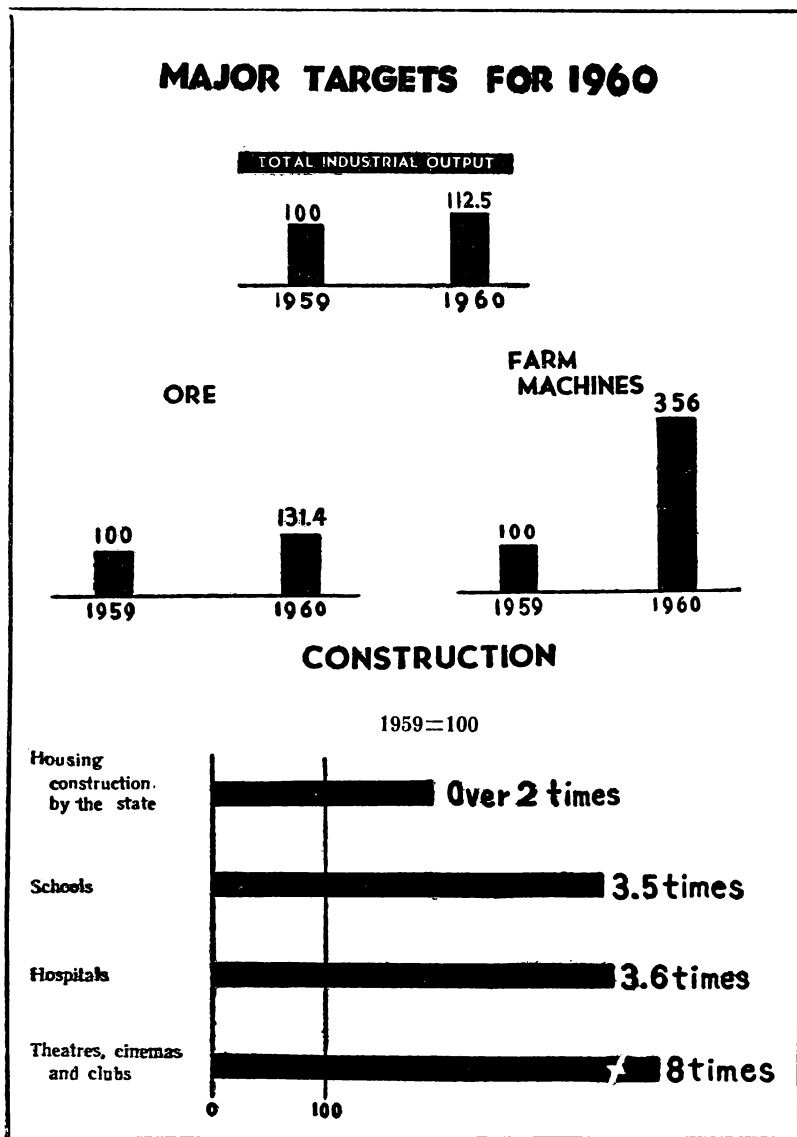
centrating forces on the main link of production, the level of mechanization and automation in industry and construction has been raised considerably.

* * *

With such achievements, the leading role of industry in the national economy has risen markedly. In the past rehabilitation period this was expressed mainly in firmly laying the material and technical foundation for rapidly rehabilitating and developing the ravaged productive forces, consolidating the socialist ownership and ensuring ultimate victory of the socialist relations of production.

However, today, our socialist industry is playing active part in accelerating technical transformation in all the branches of the national economy including agriculture and transport, and is consolidating and developing the victorious socialist relations of production by constantly expanding and strengthening the state ownership of the means of production, consolidating further the predominant place of state ownership and giving the material and technical aid to the co-operatives in towns and the countryside.

Our socialist industry which has been developed in the post-war years is now a powerful guarantee for the country's prosperity. And the Korean working people, never content with their achievements, are advancing continuously toward another height of socialism, the Second Five-Year Plan, bringing about constant innovations.



U.S. Armament Expansion in South Korea

THE U.S. imperialists are frenziedly preparing for another war and aggravating tension in Korea by reinforcing the armaments of their troops occupying South Korea.

Lately, the U.S. imperialists have illegally introduced the guided missiles "Nike-Hercules" and "Hawk" into South Korea, while the bellicose elements in the U.S.A., as reported by U.P.I. on January 28, are openly stating that destroyers, submarines, aircraft and new type guided missiles will shortly be shipped into South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have all along been engaged in armaments expansion in South Korea in gross violation of the provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement which forbid the introduction of combat materials for reinforcements.

Following the establishment of their guided missile bases in the U.S. mainland and Italy, the U.S. imperialists set up the 4th U.S. Guided Missile Headquarters in South Korea. (See South Korean paper *Hankook Ilbo*, November 19, 1958)

The U.S. First Cavalry Division stationed in South Korea has been reinforced with four units equipped with new type weapons and its firing capacity had doubled.

The U.S. imperialists have also brought into South Korea a sabre jet flying corps.

A.P. reported on July 1, 1959 that the U.S. had sent combat missile units to South Korea and fully equipped the aircraft in the Osan and Kunsan bases with new type weapons and that the aircraft were "ready to go into action." These facts throw light on the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to pentomize their occupation forces in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are out to cover the whole area of South Korea, a little more than

100,000 square kilometres, with their armaments by introducing various kinds of new type weapons.

The U.S. imperialists have built a dense network of military bases in South Korea.

The major U.S. air bases built or expanded in South Korea since the truce include those in Yanggoo, Rinje, Kangneung, Yangyang, Choonchun, Hoingsung, Yongdeungpo, Wonjoo, Yujoo, Soowon, Inchon, Choongjoo, Osan, Andong, Taejun, Riri, Rajoo, Chinhae, Woolsan, Kyungjoo, Taegu, Kimhai and on Chejoo Island. The U.S. imperialists maintain their naval bases in Inchon, Kunsan, Mokpo, Chinhae, Ryusoo, Samchuk, Pohang and many other places in South Korea.

A cobweb of roads for U.S. military use has been built to link their military bases.

The U.S. imperialists are bent not only on reinforcing the armaments and strengthening their armed forces in South Korea but also on expanding their puppet South Korean army.

Since the turn of the year, the U.S. imperialists have transferred to the Syngman Rhee navy a warship equipped with rocket weapons and a military transport ship and declared that they would reorganize a division of the Syngman Rhee army into a "pentomic outfit capable of atomic warfare." (South Korean Tongyang Tongshin News Agency, February 2)

The Washington placeman Syngman Rhee, in chorus with his patron, is clamouring that his army should be provided with the necessary equipment for nuclear war and corresponding training be stepped up.

The Syngman Rhee clique, upon the directives of their U.S. patrons, have in recent years pressganged 100,000-300,000 youth and students to increase their army from 16 divi-

sions at the time of the truce to 21 divisions with the strength of 720,000 and form 10 reserve divisions.

A Western journalist rightly commented that South Korea had been converted into a big military camp.

In this way, the U.S. imperialists are frantically engaged in armaments expansion and provocative acts with the aim of turning South Korea into a forward base of atomic warfare and a springboard for their aggression in Asia.

The U.S. war policy is manifested also in the incessant military exercises.

In the early part of 1959, the American imperialists held what they called a "big exercise" under the commander of the U.S. Sixth Army Corps. The U.S. 7th Infantry Division, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, U.S. 36th Engineering Corps, 1st Corps of the puppet Syngman Rhee army, the Turkish 9th Brigade and a Thai company took part in this exercise.

In April 1959, they held a mock atomic warfare exercise in the vicinity of the demilitarized zone on the military demarcation line where military action of any sort is forbidden. Around the same time, they held in Pohang a "joint U.S.-Syngman Rhee atomic warfare exercise of landing operations" with the participation of the U.S. 7th Fleet and other warships with the aggregate tonnage of more than 400,000. This figure is double the total tonnage of the South Korean warships and merchant ships.

Besides, a series of exercises such as joint manoeuvres of the puppet Syngman Rhee navy and air force have been conducted.

U.S. military provocations have recently become more frequent.

A military exercise involving the staff of the guided missile headquarters of the U.S. Eighth Army was held on January 5.

Another instance of their military exercises.

A "mock atomic and germ warfare exercise," the biggest one, as they boasted, in the post-truce period in Korea, opened on January 18 in the area near the military demarcation line.

The U.S. military exercises in South Korea in 1959 coincided with the SEATO's big-scale naval exercise and the air force combat training held near Manila with the participation of the U.S., South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Thailand, and this year the U.S.

imperialists have conducted military exercises while staging aggressive provocations in Taiwan, Laos and other parts.

All this serves to show that the U.S. imperialists are seeking to further tighten their military control over a number of dependent countries through the artificial aggravation of tension in the Far East, are bent on hastening the completion of the atomic warfare forward bases in accordance with their general programme of aggression in the Far East.

It has been fully revealed that the U.S. imperialists, who have recently concluded a military alliance pact with Japan and are seeking to interlock Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek and Ngo Dinh Diem in a military bloc, are hard at work to complete the building of a network of atomic and rocket weapon bases directed against the socialist countries.

Speaking of the "mutual security programme" at the U.S. Congress, President Eisenhower blared that no other place in the "free world" was faced with such acute challenge and momentous era as in the Far East and that South Korea and Taiwan constituted a link of the U.S. defence line.

It is customary for the U.S. imperialists to talk about "defence" or "peace" in an attempt to cover up their true colour of aggressors.

It appears that the U.S. imperialists consider South Korea and Taiwan their territory, judging from their absurd assertion that South Korea, 18,000 miles away from their mainland, constitutes a link of the U.S. defence line.

Is there any one except an insane person who dares refute the fact that South Korea, the southern part of the Korean peninsula, belongs to the Koreans and that Taiwan is a Chinese territory?

It is universally known that due to the U.S. aggressive army occupation of South Korea the Korean people have been undergoing suffering and misfortune for 15 years.

The South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo*, quoting published data, reported that in the period from July 1953 to June 1958 the U.S. imperialists extorted 1,040 million dollars worth of property in South Korea for the establishment and expansion of their military bases. In this are included the civilian property of 140,000 square metres of buildings, 2,500,000 articles of private property and more than 100,000 hectares of farmland.

U.S. militarization policy in South Korea means not only the expropriation of land and

property from the population. The frenzied war cry of the U.S. imperialists keeps the population in a constant state of uneasiness and fear, and menaces their existence.

On December 16, 1959, the U.S. F-86 Wing, during its exercises, burned down 17 Korean civilian houses in Kunwi County of North Kyungsang Province.

In the first six months of last year, in Kyunggi Province, more than 40 accidents occurred during U.S. army military exercises, taking a toll of the lives of more than 100 Korean civilians.

On January 18 this year, a Korean girl on board a train from Moonsan to Seoul was killed by a stray bullet fired by a U.S. soldier.

Such tragedies are every day occurrences in South Korea covered with a network of U.S. military bases.

The U.S. soldiers who are lording it over South Korea make no scruples of insulting, manhandling and killing the innocent South

Korean population.

By their deeds, the U.S. imperialists reveal to the whole world their true character as aggressors, marauders and the enemy of peace.

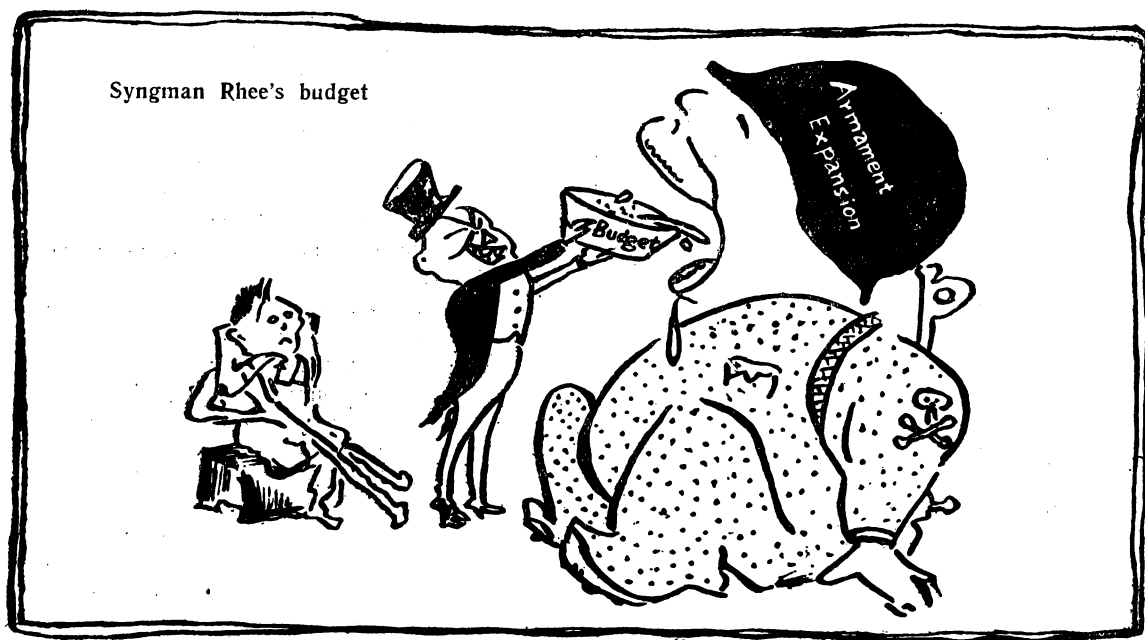
Today when the world peace-loving forces have grown so powerful, for the U.S. imperialists to kindle the flames of another war would mean digging graves for the imperialists as a whole.

The Korean people who defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the three-year long war are well aware that whatever military provocations it makes the "paper tiger" would frighten no one.

The U.S. imperialists should pack up their nuclear weapons and all other military goods and leave South Korea.

The U.S. aggressive army should give up its acts of disturbing peace in Asia, clear out its military bases and immediately go home.

This is the sole way of consolidating peace in Korea, in the Far East and the world.



Budget for Prosperity

SONG BONG WOOK

THE national income in our country is distributed for the expansion of socialist production, for the steady improvement of the material and cultural conditions of the people and for the consolidation of the might of state.

In our country where the socialist relations of production rule supreme throughout the national economy and the state power is in the people's hands the state budget occupies a leading position in finance and the banking system. It constitutes one of important means of securing the rapid growth of the national economy and the steady enhancement of people's living.

And our state budget is based on public ownership of the means of production and the ever growing national economy.

The state budget of our country is wholly concentrated on the constant growth of socialist production to improve the people's material and cultural living standards.

STEADY GROWTH OF REVENUE

The revenue of state budget is growing steadily every year. As against the figure of 1953, revenue in 1956 increased by 88.2 per cent, and 225 per cent in 1959 according to the preliminary accounts of state budget, and it will grow by 273.2 per cent in 1960. And the estimated revenue in 1959 went up by 721.1 per cent compared with 1949.

In our country the main source of revenue is the socialist economy, which occupies an overwhelming portion. And its proportion continues to rise.

The proportion of budgetary income from the socialist economy accounted for 61.8 per cent in 1953, 74.7 per cent in 1956 and 93.5 per cent in 1958. It is expected that it will rise to 95.3 per cent in 1960.

The biggest part of the revenue from socialist economy comes from the tax revenue of state-owned enterprises.

According to the 1960 draft budget, it is expected that the turnover tax revenue will account for 57.3

per cent of all budgetary revenues.

The largest part of the tax revenue comes from socialist industry. The growth of profit can be attained through the expansion of scale of production, and the reduction of production cost based on the effective use of various materials and enhancement of labour productivity.

In 1958, our working people, in response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea, for "economization and increased production," turned out industrial products worth 217 million won in excess of the original plan. This led to the reduction of production cost to a marked extent, with the result that in 1958 alone the turnover tax revenue grew by 56.9 per cent.

In this way, the state accumulation has rapidly grown, enabling us to secure the constant growth of budgetary revenue.

The state budget for 1960 envisages the rapid growth of profits on the basis of the rise of labour productivity and utility rate of equipment.

It is expected that in 1960 the profits obtained by the national economy will grow by 33.5 per cent compared with the estimated accounts for 1959, of which heavy industry will rise by 50.5 per cent, the provincially-run industry by 72.8 per cent and the county-run industry by 156 per cent.

Another source of budgetary revenue is the taxes from the population.

Although the wages of workers and office employees have risen continuously, the absolute value of the income from taxes and its portion of all budgetary revenue continue to drop.

As against the figure of 19.8 per cent in 1953 the tax burdened by the population dropped to 8.8 per cent in 1956 and to 2.3 per cent in 1958. It is expected that in 1960 it will go down to 2.1 per cent.

This shows the popular character and superiority of our state budget and that the state has adhered to the policy of stabilizing the people's living.

But diametrically different is the situation in South Korea. The inhuman plundering policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique is

also clearly seen in the puppet regime's budget.

Suffice it to say that taxes, public loans and monopoly incomes hold 93 per cent of the "general account."

SPENDING FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY

As far as the expenditure is concerned, funds are appropriated for the national economy, social service and culture, national defence, maintenance of state administrative organs and general reserve.

Adhering to the Party's general line of economic policy, the policy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry along with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, investments were made preferentially in the branch of heavy industry. A considerable amount was also allocated for light industry and agriculture. This enabled us to meet in a smooth way the financial requirements needed for the over-fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan two and a half years ahead of schedule.

The planned figure of budgetary expenditure far surpassed any year in the past.

The 1958 expenditure exceeded its estimates by 11.7 per cent and, according to the preliminary accounts, 24.9 per cent in 1959 over the 1958 figure. And it is expected that in 1960 it will grow by 15.1 per cent compared with 1959.

In our country investment allocated for the national economy and social service and culture hold an overwhelming proportion of all budgetary expenditures. Every year its proportion is rapidly rising.

Take 1953 as 100, for example, in 1956 it increased by 181.1 per cent and 298.5 per cent in 1958. As against the 1949 figure, it rose to 1,356.7 per cent in 1959.

Investments of a considerable amount of funds for the economic construction made it possible to create enormous material wealth, by ensuring the rapid development of the national economy.

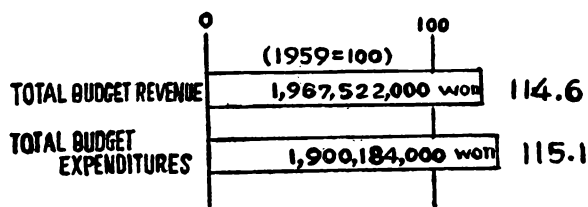
The proportion of the expenditure for social services and culture accounted for 11.3 per cent of

the total expenditure in 1953, 12.7 per cent in 1956 and 18.7 per cent in 1958. It is estimated that it increases to 23.7 per cent in 1959 and 26.4 per cent in 1960. Expenditures for social services and cultural measures in 1960 will grow 1.3 times that in 1959 and more than 4.1 times as compared with 1956.

The constant growth of expenditures for social services and culture has brought about an epoch-making cultural development in our country.

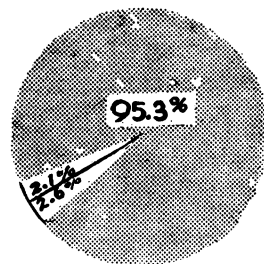
Preparatory work is being successfully carried out for enforcing a compulsory technical education system following the compulsory universal middle school education system effected from November 1, 1958. Last year 15 new institutions of higher

THE 1960 STATE BUDGET



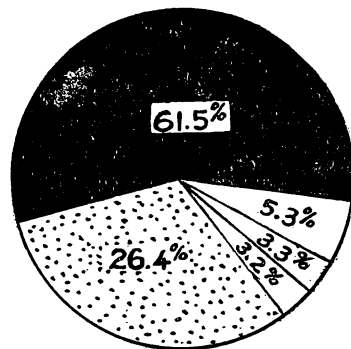
TOTAL BUDGET REVENUE

95.3% From Socialist Economy
2.1% From Taxes
2.6% From Other Source



TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES

National Economy: 61.5%
Social and Cultural Requirement: 26.4%
National Defence: 3.2%
Administration: 3.3%
General Reserve: 5.3%



A Worker's Family

KIM YUNG HO is a veteran dye-worker of the Pyongyang Silk Mill. He is commonly known as old Kim, and his family as the old Kim's. He and his three daughters are working in the mill and they are the envy of the whole mill, because they are all model workers, and the whole family live in concord.

Yung Ho himself with 40 years of experience in dying has been devoting himself to the work in the mill since its establishment in January 1952, not missing even a single day. Before the country's liberation in 1945 he worked at a private dye-works from his early teens. And after liberation he had stayed at the same works under the state ownership until he came to this mill.

He has been rewarded on many occasions by both the government and the mill manager for his labour exploits.

He is respected by all his co-workers, because he is, as a team leader, an expert in the work and, above all, knows how to manage his team members.

He is strict with both himself and others. If one washes the tank for soap-suds at random, he says, "Unlike you, silk is dainty," or "You haven't cured yourself of the bad habit of the past when you worked for a capitalist, have you?"

Like their father, the daughters also are very diligent. Jung Shil, the eldest, is respected as a senior in the shop for unwinding thread, not only because she is the eldest in the shop, but because she is

especially kind to the new comers, teaching them sincerely how to work and makes every effort to reduce waste in unwinding threads. She has been married but is now living with her parents, for her husband is in the People's Army.

The second daughter Jung Sook, a weaver, more than doubles her daily quota. She likes to sing. After the day's work, she hurries to the club house to learn songs which she teaches her whole family at home.

The third daughter Jung Sam is very discreet by nature. She is skillful in tying weft, ties threads so well that the knots never catch the warp. Her skill is highly appreciated by weavers. She is a cinema fan and never misses a new film. At the same time she is sharp critic of films.

Yung Ho has four children besides those three daughters. The fourth daughter and a son are now studying at junior middle school. It is their ardent desire to become engineers.

Yung Ho and his eldest daughter could not go to school because of poverty, but now that the working

learning were built. 86,000 technical cadres are being trained in more than 500 new technical schools.

At present the total number of students enrolled at various schools of all levels ranging from primary course to university amounts to some 2,500,000. Of course, schools are tuition free—all at state expense.

It is indicative that the expenditures of the 1960 state budget for public health will increase some 1.3 times compared with the previous year and those for social insurance to 104.1 per cent. On the basis of this, free medical treatment for all will be effected. And those who are entitled to receive the benefit of social insurance will get more benefit from the state.

Special mention should be made of the fact here that investments in economic construction and social services and culture were increased systematically. On the other hand, there was a further reduction in the proportion of expenditure for non-productive purposes, such as that for national defence and maintenance of administrative organs.

The proportion of the expense for national defence accounted for 15.2 per cent of all budgetary expenditures in 1953, 5.9 per cent in 1956, 3.7 per cent in 1959 and 3.2 per cent in 1960.

However, in the puppet Syngman Rhee's budget for this year 12.9 billion hwan more than in the previous year was appropriated for military expenses. The proportion of the military expenses accounts for 71 per cent of the budgetary expenditures of the "general account."

As is evident by the above-mentioned fact, our state budget is wholly concentrated on the peaceful construction of the country and the promotion of people's welfare. It also provides a further eloquent proof of the peaceful foreign policy and sincere efforts for the country's peaceful unification.

ON FIRM BASIS

Tremendous achievements attained throughout the national economy in the postwar periods made it

people have become the masters of the country they can by no means remain illiterate. They have been attending the working people's school in the factory. Now they read and write quite well.

Their home life makes people envious. Of the nine family members, four are working and have enough income and to spare. They spend 30 per cent of the total sum of their monthly income for buying food, 20 per cent for clothing and footwear, 15 per cent for furniture and other household goods, 10 per cent for cultural requirements, and 5 per cent for miscellaneous things and save 20 per cent.

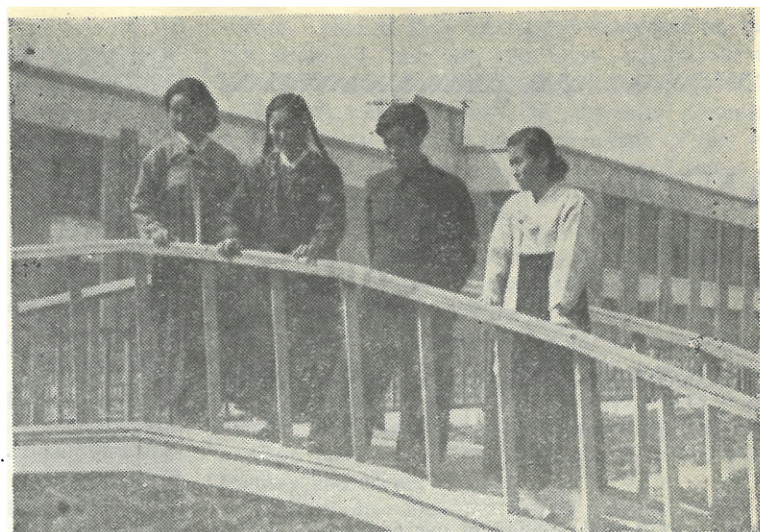
On Sundays they go to theatres or hiking.

I had heard about this being such harmonious family but I asked:

"You have many family members. Naturally there are clashes of opinions among them, aren't there?"

Yung Ho, scratching his head of grey hair, answered:

"Yes, sometimes. The other day when we discussed our family



Kim Yung Ho and his three daughters in the compound of the mill

budget, the music lover Jung Sook wanted to buy a gramophone and Jung Shil who is interested more in the household affairs insisted on buying a sewing machine. As we decided to buy a sewing machine first, Jung Sook was in the sulks all night.

"Sometimes they boast of their achievements in the mill and

sometimes contend with each other about what they learnt at seminar. Unless compelled to, they would not go to bed until late at night."

I met their mother at their home. She was also working at home. She makes reels with paper for the mill. She said with smile:

"While all are working, how can I sit idle in the room?"

possible to allocate enormous funds to the promotion of people's material and cultural living standards, while ensuring the high pace of extended socialist reproduction.

In a socialist society like ours, the economic results are the most general indication of the real foundation for raising the well-being of the people.

Thanks to the 10 per cent wage rise, the average 100 per cent extra pay and the cuts of the state retail prices of daily necessities and foodstuffs the workers and office employees of our country received an additional benefits of 84 million won in 1958. The wages of workers and office employees and the scholarship of students were again boosted by 40 per cent on an average from the beginning of 1959.

The stability of state budget of our country can be seen in the facts that both revenue and expenditure exceeded greatly the original estimates and revenue always far surpassed expenditure every year.

Another specific feature in our state budget is that the scale of the local budget has rapidly grown

with the development of local industry and the consolidation of economic foundation in localities in recent years.

The proportion of local budgets accounted for 16 per cent of the state budget in 1958, 24.3 per cent in 1959 and 32.9 per cent in 1960.

This bears witness to the independent finance and banking system of local government bodies and the country's firm financial and economic foundation.

But the picture of South Korea is quite different from that of North Korea.

Even according to the official data released by the Syngman Rhee authorities, the deficit amounted to 620 billion hwan.

As you will see from the above-mentioned facts, the state budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea represents a popular and peaceful character serving the balanced development of the national economy and the rapid enhancement of people's living.

TREMENDOUS CHANGE

ANJOO

Colliery

THE north-west region of our country is rich in coal deposits. The Anjoo Colliery in Moonduk County of South Pyongan Province is one of the coal-mines of this region. Lying in the vast plain of Anjoo, the colliery has been producing bituminous coal for about 50 years, for the interest of the Japanese imperialists when they ruled over Korea but for the country after liberation. Today, coal produced in the mine is consumed by the railways and factories in the region.

As is the case in other colliers' districts, the new look of this district proclaims our advancing coal industry and the improved living of colliers.

A foreigner who visited this coal-mine last year left following words in the guest book:

"There have been tremendous changes in the village. I could hardly find any trace of the village I had seen 20 years ago. People are enthusiastic and life is bustling."

Yes, there have been wonderful changes. Take housing conditions for example. Twenty years ago, in 1940 and 1941, the "most flourishing" years in the pre-liberation days, some of the colliers of this mine lived in shabby, grass-roofed hovels scattered around. Some rented rooms from farmers. But the majority of colliers lived in groups of more than 10 in hut with thin board-wall and mat floor, which they called "*Hanba*" or "Hell Houses."

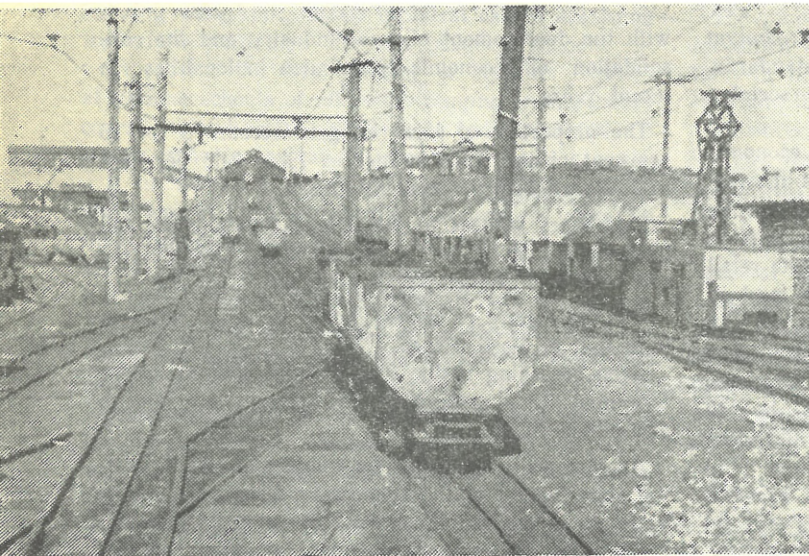
In a word their life in those days was misery itself.

Twenty years is a long period, and you might take improvement, as a matter of course, as an ordinary occurrence. But it must be remembered that Korea underwent 3 years of severe war that reduced our towns and villages to ashes. Literally we had to start from scratch after the truce in 1953. This colliery was, of course, no exception.

Rehabilitation work was carried out in this area as in the other parts of the country. And it is during these 6 years since armistice that the plain has been changed completely. A new workers' district was built: blocks of workers' houses for more than 3,000 families; many public facilities; and broad streets. Today the housing problem has been basically solved at this coal-mine.

As to education and culture, this district had no better condition than the other parts of the country. More than 80 per cent of the inhabitants were illiterate. Children had to walk 4 kilometres to attend school.

But the situation today is quite different. Educational establishments, cinema house, club house, library, hospital, bath houses and stores, and public nursery, kindergarten, etc. have been built. Over 4,000 are studying, free of charge in two middle schools (to which primary course is attached), a two-year coal industrial technical school and a three-and-half-year evening college. In 1959 alone, 30 odd



Conveyance by electric locomotive



*Children of the colliers at the
coalmine-run kindergarten*

youth entered institutions of higher learning.

LIFE OF DREAMS

Of evenings workers gather frequently at the dancing ground built in the centre of the settlement. And they play far into the night, singing and dancing to the music by the members of the colliery's art circle. Particularly the song "Deep into the Night" which workers themselves wrote is one of their favourites. It runs:

Deep into the night,
With my heart aflame
I lie awake.
Say not I'm unhappy, please,
If only you knew,
The colliers enjoy world No. 1.
Eheya ehe uheheya.

This song is their own expression of the colliers' happy life today. When private coal-owner managed the colliery, the workers were under the constant threat of death and unemployment. Moreover, this colliery had a nickname of "Bare Buttocks" which came from the owners' severe exploitation by which workers' hard work produced not enough to cover their "buttocks."

Then what is their lot today? There are no more the exploited but are the most highly-paid and honoured workers of the country.

The real wages are on the increase. Compared with January 1957, in the same month of this year the colliers' real wages went up 2 or 3 times. (In the same period price cuts were effected on two occasions.)

The main wages comprise: fixed wages; additional pay for service years which is effected once every six months, 20 to 38 per cent of the total wages paid during the period for those working in the pits and 14 to 27 per cent for those working outside the pits; 10 per cent more fixed wages is paid to the participants in the piece work system; in addition to the above, there are quarterly and yearly bonuses and so on.

They are also provided free of charge with all materials for labour protection.

Monthly Supply of Foodstuffs

(in kilograms)

	1st class workers in pits	2nd class workers in pits	3rd class workers outside pits
Meat	3	2	1.5
Edible oil	1	0.8	0.6
Fish	6	3.6	2.5
Cod liver oil	0.2	0.15	0.1
Rice jelly	1.5	1.5	1.5

Besides, they get daily provisions of 1.2 kg of rice including special supply of 300 g. The following articles are supplied yearly: to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes, 3, 2 and 1 work suits, 6, 4 and 3 pairs of work shoes respectively, each 2 safety caps and each 4 tons of fuel (coal).



Newly built coal miner's houses

Besides, gum articles, protections against cold, sanitary articles, etc. are supplied on time.

The state also ensures them 28 regular paid holidays every year. You can find at rest-homes and sanatoria in the country our colliers spending their vacations with their family members. What is more, every colliery runs its own night rest-home and sanatorium. Workers can rest, if necessary, 20 days at night rest-homes and 3 months in sanatorium, besides regular holidays at state expense, not one penny from their own pockets.

This colliery has its night rest-home and sanatorium with an annual accommodation capacity of 1,300 and 80-100 respectively.

Wage increase and constant concern given them by the state cannot but bring about changes in the life of the workers in the coal industry.

On his 50th birthday Bang Joon Hwan, merited miner, told his friends.

"Dear friends, really life is something like a dream. As all of you know, I have been working for more than 30 years now in the colliery. Little did I dream of ever seeing this day of glory. Let's drink to a long life of, say, dreams."

This expressed not only his own feelings but those of all the colliers.

The exploited of the past are now masters of the colliery and state. Workers of this mine send one

deputy to the provincial people's assembly and twelve to the county people's assembly.

WORK IS JOYOUS

It is by no means accidental that the workers of the colliery take good care of their work place as well as of their settlement. The reason can be found in the fact that their labour is no longer hired labour for the bellies of the rich but worthwhile and joyous labour for the welfare of themselves.

They rehabilitated pits destroyed by the enemy and opened new ones, furnishing them with up-to-date facilities. Coal-cutters and other modern machines are widely used. Coal conveyance is mechanized. By automation, the whole conveyance is carried out by only two workers. Galleries are built with iron or concrete props instead of wooden ones, a sanitary station is set up in every pit, and ventilators are installed.

It is a thing of the remote past that hands and backs were all available "machines" for the coal-miners of this colliery whose pits were in constant danger of collapse and explosion.

Work has become easier and safe today. And production is going up. Last year the workers of this coal-mine produced 7.8 times as much coal as at the highest peak in the pre-liberation years.

To work easily, to live in abundance—this is the only one desire of the workers of this coal-mine and the Party line as well.

THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE SECOND SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

The Seventh Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. was held in Pyongyang from February 25 to 27.

The agenda of the Session was:

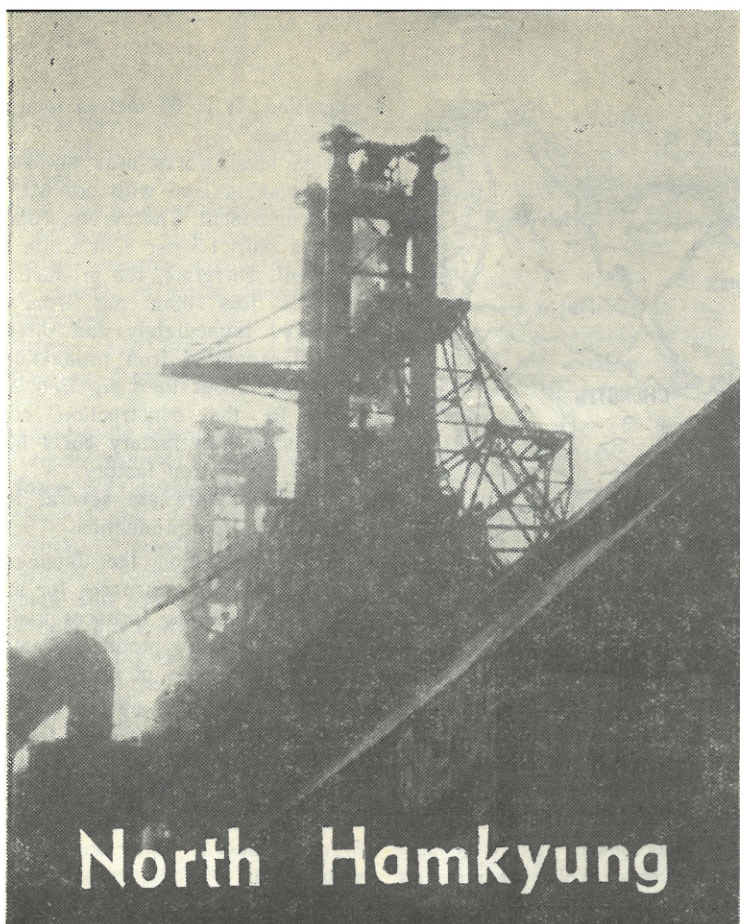
1. On the results of the implementation of the state budget for 1958 and on the state budget for 1960;

2. On the improvement of the public health work;

3. On the recognition of the decrees issued by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

Deputy Song Bong Wook, Minister of Finance, submitted a report on the first item of the agenda. Then Li Joo Yun, Vice-Premier, and Pak Moon Kyoo, General Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, spoke on the second and third items respectively.

The session approved the results of the implementation of the state budget for 1958 and adopted a budget for 1960. Appropriate decisions for improving the public health work were made and the session ratified the decrees issued by the Presidium between the Sixth and the Seventh Sessions of the Second Supreme People's Assembly.



North Hamkyung

Province

JANG IL HOON

NORTH HAMKYUNG Province with an area of 16,000 square kilometres (some 30 islands included) lies in the northeastern part of Korea. The waters of the Tumen River which empty into the East Sea separate the province from northern neighbours, the Soviet Union and China. The eastern boundary of the province is washed by the waters of the East Sea.

80 per cent of the total area of the province is mountainous and only 9 per cent of land is under cultivation.

The province has abundant underground resources. It is especially rich in coal, iron ore, magnesium ore, graphite, mica, kaolin, cobalt ore, chrome ore, molybdenite, etc. There are also gold, silver, and alluvial gold ores, lead, zinc and copper in the province.

North Hamkyung Province, one of key industrial bases in our country, far surpasses any of the other provinces in iron ore and coal mining industries, and ferrous metallurgical industry. Forest, pulp and paper-making and artificial fibre industries are also

making headway. Nearly 80 per cent of the population is engaged in industry.

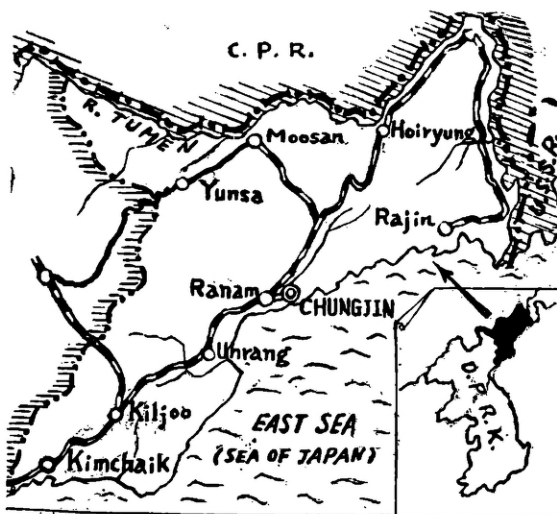
The province has three cities and 18 counties. Chungjin City is the largest in the province.

The Chungjin port was opened in 1908 for international trade. When the first repatriation vessels carrying Korean nationals in Japan arrived at the Chungjin port, world attention was concentrated on the port. This port is one of the best in our country. It serves as an important port in foreign trade as well as the fishing industry.

Chungjin is now developing rapidly into an industrial city.

In Chungjin, there are the Kim Chaik Iron Works and the Chungjin Steel Works.

The Kim Chaik Iron Works is producing pig iron, coke and fire bricks with the magnetite of the Moosan Mine with deposits of one billion ton. The works is also turing out tar, ammonium sulphate, pitch, naphthaline and light oil. It is playing an important part in the production of iron badly needed for the socialist construction of our country. During the



After the Fatherland Liberation War the U.S. imperialists severely damaged it. They boasted that the Korean people themselves could never rehabilitate it.

However, in a short period after the war the workers and technicians of our country rehabilitated and expanded it. The utilization efficiency of blast furnaces of the works was further raised by girdling them with an iron belt. A converter shop with an annual capacity of 400,000 tons of steel was built only in a half year in the works. While the pig iron output per blast furnace was 280 tons before liberation, it is now more than 800 tons, and 1,000 tons at maximum.

The Chungjin Steel Works is adjacent to the above-mentioned iron works. This steel works is turning out granulated iron. One can see in the distance the big and round revolving furnace of the works in

operation. It is 60 metres long and 3.6 metres in diameter.

This steel works uses anthracite instead of coke. It is making iron with ore with 30-40 per cent of iron component. The carbon component of granulated iron is only 1.5 per cent while that of pig iron 3.2 per cent. Therefore, the production cost of granulated iron is less than pig iron. Special steel can be produced immediately and directly with granulated iron. Granulated iron production consumes 40 per cent less labour than pig iron.

As to the construction cost of factories, a granulated iron factory costs 60 per cent less than that of a pig iron factory.

However, there are several technical problems in granulated iron production.

Before liberation the Japanese imperialists were unable to operate furnaces for more than ten days a month because the furnaces had to be repaired. But now the furnaces produce granulated iron for 40-45 days without need of repair.

While the daily output of granulated iron per revolving furnace was 30-40 tons in the years preceding liberation, it is now 80-100 tons on an average.

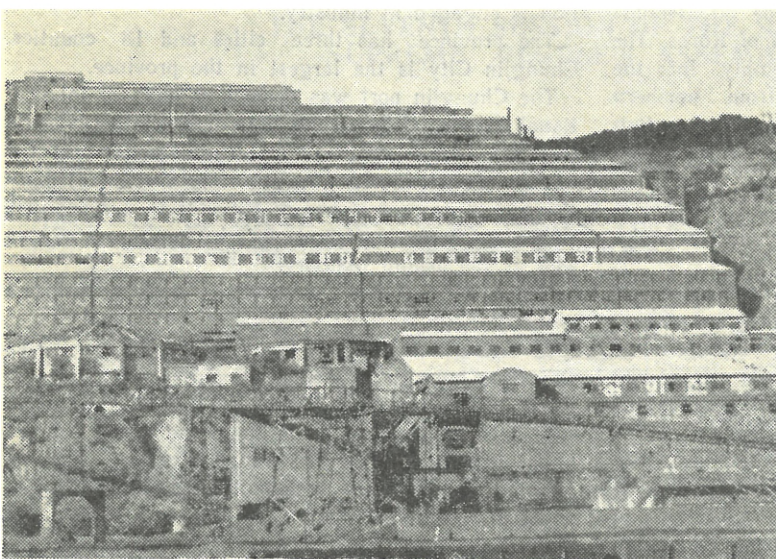
In Chungjin there is also a noted spinning mill which produces a lot of staple fibre. If the staple fibre produced there was woven into fabrics, it would run 10 metres per head of our country's population.

Some 36 kilometres away to the south of Chungjin, there is the beautiful Joeeul hot springs making Joeeul famous throughout the country.

The working people in the Chungjin area enjoy the hot springs. Sightseeing cars and excursion trains run between Chungjin and Joeeul.

Before liberation Joeeul hot springs were recreation grounds only for rich men, but now they serve the broad masses of workers. A sanatorium with 1,000 beds and rest homes for 600 vacationers have been built there for the enjoyment and health of the workers.

The Joeeul region is famous for ceramic industry. The Joeeul Ceramic Factory, the Saingkiyung Ceramic Factory, the Kyungsung Pottery and Porcelain Factory and the Joeeul Pottery and Porcelain Factory are turning out electric materials, building materials and articles of daily use with kaolin in Saingkiyung. All of these modern factories were built after the war except the Joeeul Ceramic Factory.



Ore-dressing shop of the Moosan Mine

The Jooeul Ceramic Factory was a small obscure factory before liberation but it has been rebuilt and expanded on a large scale.

The high-quality white porcelain produced in these factories are both attractive and durable. The factories furnish the whole country with the white porcelain and a large amount of white porcelain is exported to foreign countries.

The Kyungsung Pottery and Porcelain Factory alone is annually producing 7 million various items for daily use.

Let us look at the small-scale Jooeul Flax Factory. The maintenance and repair shop of the flax factory had originally only three old single-purpose lathes. With these the workers of the factory made 28 universal purpose lathes, 1 planer and 15 other machine tools and produced 4 rope-making machines, 2 semi-automated cupolas, and one washing machine. In this way they not only modernized and extended the hemp rope factory but helped other factories grow. In 1959 they doubled the rope output as against the previous year.

More than 90 kilometres south of Jooeul there is Kiljoo, one of wood processing centres in Korea. Trains loaded with wood rumble into the Kiljoo station yard from Moosan, Yunsan and Shinyang.

In Kiljoo there are a pulp factory, a combined wood-work factory and a plywood factory. The latter two factories were built after the war.

The Kiljoo Pulp Factory is producing pulp for the Chungjin Spinning Mill and has a newly built paper-making mill which produces high-quality paper.

Some 12 kilometres to the northwest of Kim-chaik lies a mountain village called Sangpyungri.

Before liberation no more than 10 per cent of the whole area of Sangpyung-ri was arable land and most of this was stony.

They did back-breaking labour throughout the farming season and then could not raise enough potatoes for even half the village people. Therefore, this mountain village was known as the most barren one in the country.

After liberation, under the leadership of the people's government, conditions changed radically. Especially after agricultural co-ops were organized the villagers organized diversified economy. Sericulture was developed on a large scale. They also planted orchards.

In the fields in which they formerly harvested only 5 tons of potatoes per jungbo they are now gathering in a mixed crop of 10 tons of potatoes, 900-1,200 kilogrammes of maize and 1,200 kilogrammes of beans.

To develop live-stock breeding they are widely breeding rabbits, pigs and cows, and they converted Korean cows into milch cows.

As a result, the members of the co-op received a large amount of cash income as well as provisions.

Today, every house in the village has electric light. Thrashing and labour-consuming conveyance work are done by electric power and lorries.

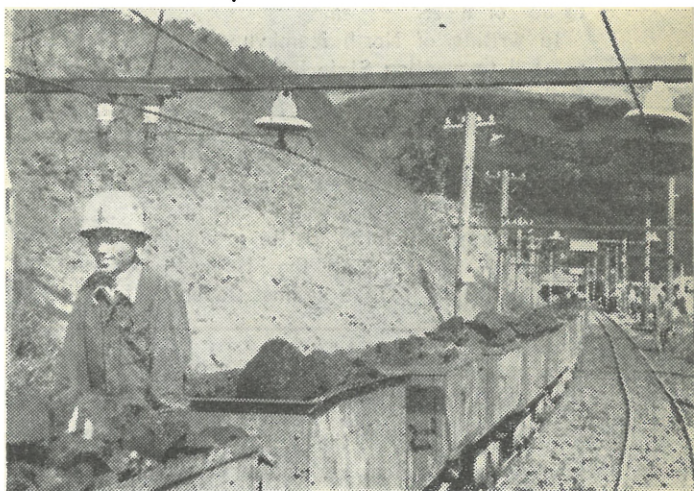
Sangpyung-ri where there was not one primary school before liberation has a middle school in addition to a primary school. Illiteracy which once blinded 90 per cent of the village population has long since been wiped out.

13 young men of the village are studying at university or colleges.

Such great changes can also be noted in many other places of North Hamkyung Province.

Last year, the people in Obong-ri, Hoiryung County, near the Tumen River got a huge amount of income by cultivating sugar-beets on mountain slopes.

Tile-roofed modern houses, a clinic and a school



Kocham Coal-mine

popped up where there stood nothing but box hovels in the past.

Thus, today North Hamkyung Province has utterly changed its backward, old face. The illiterates who numbered some 230,000 people before liberation are no longer letter-blind. More than 280,000 students of schools of various levels including 3,700 students of the institutes of higher learning (excluding correspondence courses and evening courses of the institutes of higher learning) are studying in the province. In the province where there were 8 hospitals before liberation there are now nearly 60 hospitals and more than 300 clinics. There is no longer a single ri without a doctor. The democratic



A workshop of the Chungjin Spinning Mill

publicity halls and clubs in the rural areas amounted to 500 or more.

In writing of North Hamkyung Province one can not fail to mention State Farm No. 5 situated on the Baikdoo Plateau.

During the arduous Fatherland Liberation War the Government of the Republic upturned this barren land and built a state farm equipped with various modern facilities.

Here is the historic battle ground No. 5 where Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, fought against Japanese imperialists

for the independence of the fatherland. The State Farm No. 5 was named after it.

The farm has an area of more than 3,000 Jungbo, planted mainly to potatoes and barley.

The farm also breeds live-stock on a large scale. Meat and leather produced are supplied to many parts of the country.

This province with an abundance of mineral wealth will play a big role in putting our advancing industry on a higher plane. The entire provincial workers are devoting themselves to exceed by far the plan of industrial production for this year.

Get-together with Returnees from Japan

On February 9, the C.C. of the Technological Federation of Korea held a get-together with the scientists and technicians who came home from Japan.

Present at the meeting were Kim Doo Sam, chairman of the Technological Federation of Korea and other members of the committee, Lyu, Kyung Koo, head of Chemical Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences, corresponding members of the Academy, besides many scientists and technicians.

The scientists and technicians repatriated from Japan talked

about their new life in the warm embrace of the fatherland. They expressed their joy over the fact that they can contribute their talent and technique to the country's socialist construction.

Min Byung Woon, a returnee from the city of Kyoto, Japan, who is working at the Pyongyang Precision Machine-tool Factory and the other technicians who came on the second boat expressed their heartfelt thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and Marshal Kim Il Sung for enabling them to come back to the country to enjoy a happy life.

Recalling the bitter life in Japan, Choi Dai Choon, who is with the Pyongyang Motorcoach Corporation, said that though he was a skilled worker he could not get a job because he was a Korean.

He urged the Korean scholars, scientists and technicians who are still in Japan to hurry home and do their bit for the prosperity and development of the country. Then he added that the mere thought of the miserable life the scientists and technicians of South Korea are going through and the total bankruptcy of industry and agriculture owing to the U.S. colonial enslavement and war policy made him indignant.



Regular check-up at the nursery of the Pyongyang Tobacco Factory



A bed-room of the Pyongyang Polyclinic



Newly-built South

☆ Before liberation there was no medical research and epidemiological organ. After liberation a number of research institutions and epidemiological stations were set up. Hospitals and health centres have been greatly expanded. Compared with 1949 the network of therapeutic and prophylactic organs increased 3.3 times that in 1959.

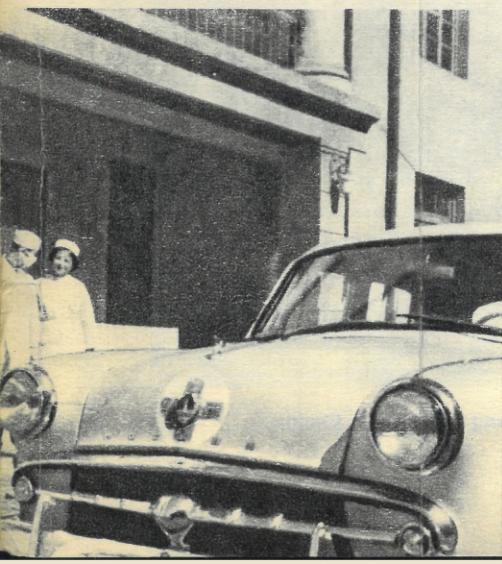
☆ Compared with 1949, in 1959 the number of hospital beds grew 4.4 times. Compared with 1944, the number of beds for every 1,000 people

grew 25 times. The patients enjoy free medical service.

☆ In our country the work of doctors is based on a good, progressive system. Modern equipment raise the quality of treatment and facilities and latest scientific discoveries are used in the fight for health.

☆ Compared with 1944, in 1959 the number of doctors grew 3.7 times and assistant doctors 23.2 times. In the 1959-60 academic year more than 4,400 new students are admitted to the medical institutes and schools.

Doctors go to interview with patients at home



Students of the Pyongyang Medical Institute attending a lecture



Progress in P

*Men, his health and re
our country. Under Japanese
woeful picture.*

*Since liberation great
health protection.*

☆ Doctors make regular rounds of the tenants of the houses in their section, keeping the preventive work on

At a male





Pyongan Hospital

Public Health

*ation are carefully tended in
rule medical aid presented a
results have been achieved in*

the right lines.

☆ The nation-wide mass sanitary and health movement is now under

city home

way. They set every Friday as Hygiene Day and April and October as Hygiene Months.

Diffusing knowledge of hygiene is very important in public health work. Our health workers educate the people by means of lectures and hygiene exhibitions and so on.

☆ Our people's government takes good care of the youngsters, does not grudge means to ensure that the new generation grows up robust, hardy and strong.

Physiotherapy at the Pyongyang Medical Institute Hospital



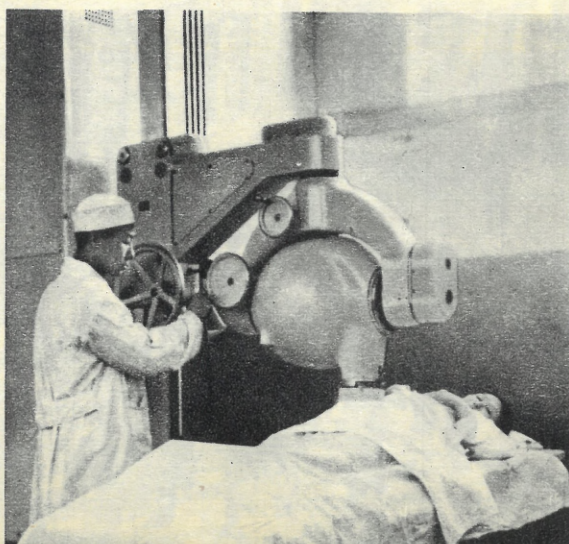
The hygiene exhibition hall, Pyongyang

At present nurseries embrace 60.4 per cent of children.

Special attention is devoted to health of mothers. Working women are ensured 77 days of paid maternity leave. The birth rate in 1959 was 125.6 per cent as against 1944 and the death rate had decreased to 57.7 per cent.

☆ Traditional medicine has developed in combination with modern medical science. Acupuncture, local cauterization and other traditional methods are used in medical institutes and clinics.

Traditional doctors preparing medicinal herbs





☆ Doctors carry out extensive work in the villages for the prevention and treatment of disease and for the spread of knowledge of hygiene. The target of setting up a clinic in every ri (the lowest administrative unit) by 1961, will be reached this year.

Photo (Above): Workers of the clinic in the Kaiam-ri Cooperative in Yunan County visiting patients

☆ A huge amount of state fund is annually appropriated for the rest and promotion of health of our working people. The number of sanatoria and rest-homes have increased from 30 in 1953 to 177 in 1959 and their accommodation capacity has grown almost 10 times. 330,000 working people spent their holidays in sanatoria or rest-homes last year.

Photo (Below): The Okhodong Sanatorium



Free Medical Service for All

TO live in greater abundance and more culturally, the Korean people are quickening their pace in all fields.

Along with the rapid development of our socialist national economy and culture, popular health work, too, has leapt forward.

To reform the working and living conditions of the people, improve health conditions, eliminate diseases, and ensure longevity are most progressive aims of medical sciences nowadays.

Along this line our state introduced the system of the free medical treatment after liberation.

The system of free medical treatment is quite unthinkable in the capitalist countries. Under this system our working people are offered, wherever they may be and at any time, medical treatment.

Great achievements have been registered in the fight to prevent acute infectious diseases.

Our public health organs demonstrated their superiority in the fight to frustrate in a short space of time cholera infected from U.S. occupied South Korea early in the summer of 1946.

Today we have eliminated completely smallpox and recurrent fever, basically killed out typhoid fever, and the cases of dysentery and malaria have markedly decreased.

During the 3-year-long war in Korea, provoked by the U.S. imperialists, we took thorough emergency anti-epidemic measures, with the result that the U.S. imperialist bacteriological warfare in 1952 was frustrated at a stroke.

But the war brought great losses in people's lives. The barbarous bombing of the enemy blew everything in the land to pieces. People's health was severely deteriorated.

After the ceasefire, the state strengthened the system of free medical treatment as from January 1953 to render more active help to the people.

The cases of distoma which was prevalent in the preliberation days have decreased to 26 per cent and this disease will be wiped out completely within this year.

There was no epidemic prevention organ in the country under the Japanese imperialist rule.

However, today there are anti-epidemic stations in every province and city, and every county hospital has the epidemic prevention department. Besides, hygiene institutions, and micro-organism research institutions are functioning.

Health work in our country entered the new stage of development as from May 1958, when the nation-wide mass sanitary and health movement started as a part of the cultural revolution of the country.

With a view to further strengthening the state guidance in the sanitary and health work, a hygiene guidance committee was organized in the capital, provinces, cities and counties, and hygiene inspection committee in every *ri* and *dong* (the lowest administrative unit), and hygiene worker was appointed in the state organs, social organizations, enterprises and agricultural co-operatives.

As a result, the sanitary and health work has been greatly improved in cities and rural areas, particularly big success has been attained in diffusing knowledge of hygiene and improving sanitation facilities.

The vast expenditure from the state budget in this field is the prerequisite to the free medical treatment.

The state will expend this year in the field of public health work 5 times as much as in 1956, that is 120,000,000 won, out of the state budget. This means that the state pays the vast sum for the people's health.

The people will pay this year to the state 42,000,000 won in the all forms of taxes. This sum is slightly over a third of the state expenditure for public health work.

To steadily improve health service under

the system of the free medical treatment, a great many sanitary and anti-epidemic facilities have been built or expanded in a planned way. And the target of setting up a clinic in every *ri* by 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan, will be reached this year.

Maternal and child health care are given special attention. All war-orphans are brought up happily by the state. Many of them are now seen in social and economic fields after receiving due education.

With wider participation of women in the economic life, the network of nurseries and kindergartens has rapidly been expanded. Today 60.4 per cent of the entire children under the age of 5 are enrolled in nurseries run by the state and co-operative organizations.

To meet the growing need of nurses arising from the rapid expansion of the network of nurseries, at present more than 17,400 nurses are being trained under the short course system. This year a regular education network will be set up where 10,000 nurses are to be trained every year.

Maternal care is an important work in the sphere of our public health work.

Under the social insurance law our working women are ensured 77 days of paid maternity leave and they are given special care by the health organs.

It is necessary for going over to the system of universal free medical treatment to set up more health facilities and train more health workers.

But, in this regard we have done much. In the pre-liberation years, there were only two medical colleges in the northern part of the country. So we felt a great want of health workers immediately after liberation. Measures were taken by the state and a great number of health workers were trained.

There was established a good number of medical schools including 4 medical institutes, 3 higher medical schools and 4 medical schools. Most of the new workers recently trained are of worker and peasant origin.

In the 1959-60 academic year our medical institutes received more than 1,800 new students (more than 3,000 if those new students enrolled in the correspondence courses and evening courses are included) and more than 1,400 new students are admitted to medical schools.

In research, great changes have taken place. We had no research organ for medical science before liberation. But today there are 5 research institutions including the micro-organism research institution and the hygienic research institutions, under the guidance of the Academy of Medical Science.

Brilliant achievements have also been attained in the work of the state social security.

The state allots vast funds to aid the disabled patriotic fighters and socialist builders and their family members.

Compared with 1951, the state aid to them increased to 170.7 per cent and pensions to the aged increased to 233.1 per cent and the state aid to the patriotic fighters also swelled markedly.

Those who have no one to rely upon and must be aided by others, live happily, supported by the state, in the 14 homes for the aged and for the disabled.

For those who were disabled during the fatherland liberation war, the state built health homes and set up 6 disabled soldiers' schools to give them due professional education, and supplied them with artificial bodily parts free of charge.

Moreover, the state established many schools for bereft children of the revolutionary patriotic martyrs and fallen fighters in the war, including the Mankyundai school, to care for and train them into national cadres.

The system of the free medical treatment and great achievements in the public health work cannot but result in the decisive change in the standards of people's health.

Birth rate is showing the steady increase, whereas the death rate is on a gradual decrease. Compared with 1944, in 1959 the birth rate was 125.6 per cent and the death rate had decreased to 57.7 per cent.

Thus, our public health system has been consolidated and developed, building foundations for the introduction of higher system of universal free medical treatment.

Remarkable rise in material and cultural standards of the working people which accompanies the rapidly developing national economy; the acceleration of the all-round technical and cultural revolution; mass health movement in towns and the countryside; large-scale construction of dwelling houses and cultural establishments; and con-

tinued expansion of hospitals and health service institutions; improvement in sanitary conditions; wider expansion of facilities for mother and child care; the close connection of health work with the people; the satisfying of people's need for more medicine; the improvement in the work of scientific research and training of the cadres of public health; and the further development of traditional medical science — all these are solid material foundations for the steady improvement of health conditions of the working people.

The 7th session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. convened in February this year highly appreciated the measures for the free medical treatment system taken by the Government, and adopted the decision on going over to the system of the complete universal free medical treatment by consolidating the former system and on the basis of achievements attained.

This means that fresh advance will soon be made in our public health work, and that our people are ensured by law the right to ask health care and treatment of all diseases by experienced, specialized technique and medical sciences.

We are now on the eve of the introduction of the system of the complete universal free medical treatment, under which popular health work will be put on a higher level and people's need for medical help will be fully satisfied qualitatively and quantitatively.

* * *

Since her liberation the land of Korea has remained divided into two parts, the North and the South.

As seen above, the northern part of the country has developed by leaps and bounds along socialist lines, in both economic and cultural fields.

However, the situation is diametrically different in the southern part under the U.S. imperialists' occupation.

The tragedy of partition of territory as well as nation is clearly reflected in the health conditions of our brothers and sisters in South Korea.

The people of South Korea are living under worse condition than in the pre-liberation days. Primitive mode of life is still prevailing there. No betterment is seen in sanitary and health conditions of the people.

According to the data published by the

South Korean "Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs," consumptives are increasing in South Korea and their number reached 2.1 millions in 1958, and 34.6 per cent of the service women have venereal disease. There were 200,000 lepers as of the end of September 1959.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities of public health have not taken a single measure against the disease.

Their interests are, of course, not in improving the health of the people but in attaining power and making money.

The true nature of the public health policy of the puppet regime is revealed in its budget. Out of the total annual revenue of 1960 budget for general account, over 70 per cent is allotted for military and police expenditure, whereas the sum for public health work is less than 0.8 per cent. But even this little figure is only a figure set up to deceive the people, for the puppet regime has no fund to allot.

Almost none of the villages has a health worker, clinic or hospital. More than 500 myun (township) are without any medical workers and facility. The majority of the people can not receive medical treatment.

South Korea ranks high in the world record in infant mortality, now running 22 per cent. Longevity is ever less than in the pre-liberation days.

And, the Syngman Rheeites are clamouring that miserable living of the people is due to over-population, and that the way out of it is to introduce birth control and to reduce the population by "emigration." With this pretext they are selling off South Korean children and unemployed to the far-off alien lands.

The root cause of all sufferings and hardship is the U.S. imperialist army occupation of South Korea and the country-selling reactionary rule of the U.S. hirelings, the Syngman Rhee clique.

* * *

Our country is known as the Land of Morning Calm with beautiful landscapes.

We are building in this land a beautiful paradise. As the days go by the towns and villages in the northern part of the country have been made more beautiful with flowers and greenery. The life of our people is steadily improving. Our children are growing up happily, peacefully and healthily.

A Local Weaving Factory

In the last one and a half years, a great many local factories have been newly erected in our country. All of these factories were built by the local inhabitants with the materials available in the localities and are turning out consumer goods with raw materials obtained in the districts. The county-run Anjoo Weaving Factory is one of such factories.

This factory stands on the bank of the Chungchun River, south-east of Shinanjoo, but before, it was located in Anjoo 6 kilometres away from the Shinanjoo railway station.

It was on August 25, 1958, that the factory was put into operation. In its early days, the factory had only a small number of hand-operated looms.

In September of the same year, Premier Kim Il Sung visited the factory and gave the workers instructions to increase the number of looms to over 100 and gradually go over from weaving coarse cloth to weaving materials of high grade, and for solving the labour question, to remove the factory to Shinanjoo where there were many family members of workers and office employees.

They followed the Premier's advice. In November of the same year, they selected a site in Shinanjoo for the factory.

Designers from the Anjoo Silk Mill worked out blue-prints for them; workers of the Anjoo irrigation management office brought them 15 tons of cement which they had spared; workers of the Anjoo Combined Factory provided 100,000 bricks for them; and the neighbouring peasants gave them lumber. And hundreds of family members of factory workers and office employees came to help build the factory.

Their collective efforts bore splendid fruit. The factory building with a floor space of 950 square metres was erected in only a month.

Manager Kim Jung Se discussed the plan for 1959 with the entire employees, and decided to produce 380,000 metres of fabrics during the year, and for ensuring production, to obtain 100 looms and 220 workers and tap every possible source of raw materials in the district. Therefore they looked for the looms hidden in the peasant households and got

over 100 in a few months. It was not so difficult to employ 200 workers from among the family members of factory workers and office employees, but training them to weave was another question.

However, there were some veteran weavers among them and they spared no effort in teaching the newcomers. With comradely love they taught the newcomers everything from tying thread to handling loom. Attention was given even to their household affairs so they might be able to acquire skill as early as possible.

Weaver Jung Jai Soon could hardly weave three metres of gauze per day in the early days. But after three months she was weaving 50 metres of gauze a day. For her skill, she was much indebted to Kim Choon Ok, a skilled weaver. Like Jung Jai Soon other new weavers also made strenuous efforts to acquire technique.

Last year they produced 386,000 metres of various kinds of fabrics such as mixtures, hemp-cloth, rayon, gauze and mosquito-netting, or 7 metres per capita for the entire inhabitants of the county.

Their plan for this year is quite different from last year's. They are going to turn all the hand-operated looms into power-driven ones, thereby largely mechanizing the working processes, and to produce 570,000 metres of fabrics with the existing labour power. This means that the factory will be gradually turned into an up-to-date one and the output will increase to 150 per cent by raising labour productivity.

The workers of the factory made a lathe by themselves for making power-driven looms. They launched a movement for collecting 70 kilograms of scrap-iron per capita, and got together enough iron in one month to make 20 looms.

The repair workers of the factory set about the making of a loom and completed it in 20 days. The test-run proved its excellency. And scores of power-driven looms of the same type were made in a short space of time.

Furthermore the work of winding wefts has been mechanized resulting in a 6-fold increase in productivity. The work of drying thread in the starching room has been mechanized and the productivity is now 7 times greater than before. And the warping machine also has been automated.

The workers say "Much work is yet to be done, and many difficulties lie ahead of us. But we will be able to overcome such difficulties and turn out 570,000 metres of fabrics this year." This figure means over 10 metres per capita in the county.

All the workers are enthusiastic about increasing the production of good quality fabrics, because they know too well that this is for the further betterment of the people's life.

A CO-OP IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE

A LITTLE more than ten kilometres to the south of Kaesong, once capital of an ancient Koryu dynasty, runs the military demarcation line dividing the territory of Korea into two parts.

The south-bound train stops at Kaesong. But this is not the terminus of the line. The railroads stretching southward are lying unused and rusty.

The power transmission line from the North is cut at the point where the U.S. soldiers are standing guard over the military demarcation line. The happy and peaceful life ends here in Panmunjom.

Panmunjom

In the ancient days when the railways were not yet available, Panmunjom was a post town for the men travelling from Kaesong to Seoul and back.

And even after the railway line was opened for service, Panmunjom had been little known to the people.

But today this township has become popular.

A Japanese journalist who some time ago visited Korea said that there was a tea house "Panmunjom" in Ginza, Tokyo.

This is an instance showing the interest the foreigners have in Panmunjom, a point across which the Korean people and the U.S. aggressive army stand face to face, a tragic point where the U.S. imperialists have divided the Korean territory into two, a point where the Korean people gave the lie to the myth about the "might" of the U.S. aggressive army.

The farmland of an agricultural co-operative called Pyonghwa (Peace) lies here in Panmunjom along the military demarcation line.

There is a hillock in Panmunjom commanding a view of the fields on either sides of the demarcation line, the "Peace Pagoda" where the U.S. imperialists, bowing the knee to the Korean people, signed

the Armistice Agreement, and the homesteads of the Pyonghwa Co-op.

The fields, hills and mountains are all the land of a homogeneous nation. But the link between the fellow countrymen is cut by an artificial barrier.

An Acquaintance

The military demarcation line runs across the heart of Korea, artificially dividing the territory of a single nation. The area two kilometres wide on either side of the demarcation line is the demilitarized zone.

It was towards the evening when I came to the office of the Pyonghwa Co-op, not far from a marker of the military demarcation line. Dusk was falling over the co-op. The fields bristled with young wheat shoots.

I met a man of sturdy build who was on duty at the co-op office. We exchanged a few words and



The co-op is building many new dwelling houses



The co-op provided the war-widow Kim Woo Man with a new house and 51 kamani of grain in advance

when he learned I was a reporter from Pyongyang and had come to see the co-op manager, he told me that the manager was absent and asked me to wait in an adjoining room until the manager returned from a meeting.

The people in this village standing face to face with the U.S. aggressors, I found, were guarding their village.

But the rigid expression usually to be found in the men on duty had disappeared from this man.

"I love my village, very much. Working in this village I can better understand myself," he told me.

During our conversation, the man, whose name was Pak Kyo Sang, related in brief his life story.

He had been following the plough for five years now since he was demobbed from the army.

Having been discharged from the army, Pak Kyo Sang had wavered before deciding to go to his home village. He did not like to go back to his home village of which he held bitter memories.

Born into a tenant farmer's family he had his share of poverty, seeing his parents always full of worries. His father, a man who had experienced nothing but hardships, was ruthlessly killed by the

U.S. soldiers during the Korean war. Burning with the hatred of the enemy, he volunteered to go to the front. This was when he was 18 years old.

"I tried hard to shake off the bitter memory associated with my 'home village.'" Pak Kyo Sang went on, "But the home village remained dear to me all the same, so finally I decided to come back."

He told me that he was so surprised to find the radical changes in his home village on his return.

"I found the villagers energetically building a new life under the people's power," he said.

On his return home Pak Kyo Sang made up his mind to build a happy, new life in his home village once trodden underfoot by the U.S. imperialists.

Unfathomable Energy

Day was breaking over the co-op village with more than 3,800 farmers. Its homesteads, old-styled and newly built modern ones, stood out in the morning sun.

It was still early. But the farmers were already working in the fields in the damp spring wind, some transporting compost, others tending rice cold frames.

Cheerful music was floating out from the radios of the farmers' homes, and merry laughter of the children on their way to school rang out.

The land of this co-op had belonged to the Japanese Oriental Development Company until 1945, and then the ownership went over to the U.S. "New Korea Company" with the U.S. army occupation of South Korea.

The foreign estate owners had bled the peasants white taking away from them almost all the harvests, the fruits of their backbreaking toil. To make ends meet the peasants had to find odd jobs in the urban areas during winter. Poverty and hard life was the lot of the peasants.

But things have changed radically since the village was freed from the Syngman Rhee anti-popular rule during the Korean war.

Under the people's government, the peasants liquidated the oppressors and became the masters of the land.

But the war was still raging and conditions were difficult. Nevertheless, the peasants went on with their farming, tilling the fields and sowing seed under cover of night. During daytime, they had to take refuge in the mountains.

From the early summer to the late autumn in 1951, the enemy conducted the so-called "zigzag operations" against this village and its neighbouring districts.

The village had been the scenes of severe battles. But the peasants, never succumbing to difficulties, had aided the People's Army soldiers and continued

to farm. When the enemy scorched their land, the peasants would plough it deeper and sow more seed.

Freed from oppression the peasants of this village displayed unfathomable energy.

People in this area have firmly built a peaceful, happy life.

The co-op manager acquainted me with the plans the co-op had for the year.

The manager was discussing with several farmers the projected undertakings for the year when I called on him at his office.

Introduction of more farm machines, building of modern dwelling houses, more commodities of greater variety to the population, development of stock farming, planting of forests of economic value, expansion of the ginseng plot, extension of the sown area and introduction of new farming methods for higher grain output — these were this co-op's plans for the year.

The co-op manager explained to me what conditions they had taken into account in working out these plans.

After the cease-fire, the villagers first healed the war scars, recovering from war damage some 150 hectares of paddy fields and 50 hectares of non-paddy fields.

The area of paddy and non-paddy fields has increased to more than 680 hectares, while the acreage of ginseng plot has increased more than 18 times.

The rivers Sachun and Mabichun which used to

overflow frequently have been harnessed. The project of flood control dikes was completed along these rivers in one year.

The marshy land has been drained; all the arable land has been brought under irrigation; and mechanization has been introduced in no small measure.

"The joint efforts of the peasants united in the co-operative," the manager remarked, "have made it possible to accomplish these huge projects in a very short space of time."

The per-hectare output of paddy has risen from around 2 tons in the days of the U.S. and Syngman Rhee rule to 6.5 tons.

Big harvest has naturally led to higher income of the co-op members.

The farmer Lim Ho Soon who had always suffered from poverty when tilling 700 pyong of paddy fields for the U.S. "New Korea Company," received last year 9 tons of grain and a big sum of money as his share.

The farmer Jun Myung Chun, who in the past had been a hired farm hand, earned 7,835 kg of grain and 200 won of money last year.

Take a woman whose husband was abducted to South Korea by the U.S. army during the Korean war, for another instance.

Pak Ok Boon received last year 5,700 kg of grain as her share. She is now living in a modern house, and her children are all attending school.

Koryu ginseng, a speciality in this area, is one of products of the co-op. The co-op members are preparing protections against winter in ginseng growing





THE TOWN TRODDEN UNDERFOOT

Pusan is situated in the southern tip of Korea. Perhaps those who have been to Korea know that it was once a commercial port. But what is the picture of this port in these days?

"HOUSE OF TRAGEDY"

JUST around the corner of 4th Street of Boopyung-dong, Pusan, there stands a shabby straw-roofed house with a miserable room. People call it "house of tragedy."

Three years ago a middle-aged man Bai Duk Rok lived there in utter destitution. He had been out of a job for two years. He had five children who were in school but he simply could not pay the tuition. In the end his children were expelled from school. He and his family were living on a hand-to-mouth basis. The outlook was indeed bleak. But he did every thing possible to help the situation, even went begging at times. But what he got wasn't anything like sufficient to feed the family. Far from it.

"Why should innocent children be in such a plight?" he asked himself.

He could bear no longer the cry of his children for food. Finally he made up his mind to poison them. He took up the poison with trembling hands.

After poisoning the five children in turn, he took up a pen and

wrote:

"Dear mother! We wish we could go along with you. But we are leaving you behind, going to a better world with the little ones. We will again be reunited in the other world..." (South Korean daily newspaper *Tonga Ilbo*)

Putting this note by his mother's pillow he then took poison with his wife.

What must have been the suffering of the mother who lost the whole family overnight! Exactly what happened to the old mother was not told. But need they tell? That is clear.

Such tragedy, of course, is not an isolated case.

In fact, as a South Korean daily newspaper *Pusan Ilbo* lamented, the people are groaning and dying in the depths of human misery.

Let us step into this area of human cesspools.

Shabby houses are packed around the foot of Mt. Kooduk. This is the slums of Suhdaisin-dong. Some 240 households are living here in the filth and squalor.

What about living conditions in this slum? There is only one word

for them—unspeakable. There is no water. Little heat in winter. The air is stifling in the windowless huts. If there is any ventilation at all, it comes from a rat-hole in the wall.

People ignore the ordinary habits of daily cleanliness by failing to comb their hair, brush their teeth, wash their clothes or themselves.

The South Korean daily *Pusan Ilbo* described the situation thus:

"Patched tents, roofs of rusty tin and other rubbish; one tiny room serves as both living room and kitchen; people drink the water from a sluggish ravine that forms in small pools."

Few people have "regular" jobs. Only 180 out of some 900 inhabitants earn a living. They are day-labourers and shoe shiners.

"With daybreak older people set out in search of work. Groups of shoe-shine boys come dashing down the hill." The same paper noted.

But at times work is simply not to be found. Then people find it impossible to eke out their existence.

Grass gruel is considered by them a good meal. People stream down to the coast in search of rotten

octopus or fish. Old men, women and children plod wearily along the railway track, collecting coal they find by the railway track.

Miserable, indeed. One rainy day last summer a 12-year-old boy was collecting coal by the railway track. The money he got by selling the collected coal was barely enough to buy one dish of gruel. The boy's troubles were aggravated by the fact that his mother was chronically ill. From early morning till night he must tramp wearily up and down the track.

Must such thing happen? Were innocent children born for such fate? Not by any means.

None of the boys of these slums were born to suffer from abject poverty.

"RUBBISH COMMUNITY"

A little further down the hill toward the city streets is another "box-house" patched-tent community called "rubbish community."

This area near Choongmoo-dong has more than 1,200 households.

Most of families are so crowded to one small room that a faint semblance of personal privacy is impossible; cracked walls and ceilings, unsanitary outdoor toilets, window panes broken.

Much can be said about the horrible situation of this slum. But we only leave the reader to draw his conclusions.

No wonder the *Pusan Ilbo* wrote about these hovels:

"Walls of most barracks are patched with old tin-pieces. Piles of garbage cans, wastepaper and rubbish can be found in every house."

In every lane you can hear the endless cries of children begging for food and the groans of the sick

coming from the houses.

And you will see men and women, old and young, sitting outside in the sun. Why are they sitting outside? A very simple reason. It is warmer there than in the house.

Families who find shelter in such shanties are lucky ones. More than 400 people are without any roof over their heads, spreading straw-mats on sand bars, or are living under bridges. So one can easily imagine in what situation the people of this slum find themselves.

Here tragic things are occurring every day. Some time ago, half-crazed with hunger, a child wandered out into the street in search of something to eat only to die of cold and hunger. A poverty-stricken young man by the name of Kim Sang Kil, in despair, committed suicide by throwing himself into the sea. These two victims too lived in these hovels.

It seems incredible that such conditions can exist in A.D. 1960.

Many of our readers, we believe, have also had only a passing acquaintance with slum conditions. This article, we hope, will at least raise the corner of the curtain, giving them a glimpse of what filth and stench some people are

forced to live in.

Now let's turn our steps in the heart of the city, "a sink of iniquity."

"AMERICAN STREET"

STEPPING into the area near Kwangbokdong and Nampo-dong called "American Street", the picture radically changes.

The daily newspaper *Pusan Ilbo* describes it thus:

"There is a pleasant view from the show-window of stores. Luxurious high-quality goods are on display there. But for whom? The price list shows: fountainpen 15,000 hwan, parasol 15,000 hwan, a coffee set 18,000 hwan, handbag 180,000-300,000 hwan, cuff buttons 11,000 hwan, electrophone 1.4 million hwan."

An absolute majority of people are dying of hunger and cold with not even enough gruel to eat. Then for whom are these "high-quality goods" on display?

Most of these slum dwellers can not afford even kerosene lamps. But





The Fate of a ROK Major

KIM MOON SUP

Bai Won Sam, an ex-major recently dismissed from the ROK army, was a renowned "veteran warrior," who had served at one time as head of a commissariat. But what was in store for him after he had been dismissed from the army?

DUSK was gathering in the streets of Seoul. Bai Won Sam, now a porter, found himself trudging empty-handed the road home to Kongduk village, Ryohai Sub-county, Yangjoo County, some 16 km from Seoul. Bai wanted to rent a house in Seoul, but it was hopeless for him to pay such high rent a month, so he settled in the village, paying monthly rent of 3,000 hwan for his shabby hut.

Now he was walking along, lost in thoughts: "Hadn't I been a major with many men under my command?" He recalled in bitterness the scene when he transferred his military duties to his young successor, a major recently returned from one year's study in America. At that time, however, he never dreamed of becoming a porter taking a daily walk to Seoul and back in the vain hope of earning some

here in "American Street" a thousand red and green and blue lights wink from every home. What a sharp contrast!

At night the street is turned into a "living stage" of American gangsterism.

Gansters pounce upon the Korean women who chance to pass along the street and rob them of all their personal possessions, and then disappear.

Nor is this all. Here U.S. Army trucks going at full speed run over and kill Korean children. Such are daily occurrences. Only a short while ago two Korean boys, Kim Myung Bai and Sim Chul Soo, were hit by U.S. cars. Such barbarous

acts of theirs know no end.

* * *

But the people have come to realize that their misery is a product of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army and the reactionary rule of the Syngman Rhee clique.

Little wonder that the flames of struggle to put an end to the root cause of hardships that have continued for 15 years are spreading throughout the whole area of Pusan.

With the turn of the new year, the transport workers, students and peasants of Pusan are stepping up their struggle.

Leaflets bearing the words, "U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea at once with your atomic weapons!" and "workers and peasants, unite!" are frequently distributed in every corner of the city.

Even 800 petty peddlers have been coming out in opposition to the predatory acts of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique. The in-patients of the tuberculosis hospital also are demanding better treatment. Driven to despair, even helpless orphans have joined in the struggle in demand of their right to existence.

We can say with certainty that the vigorous struggle of the people heralds the dawn in that dark land.

money for his wife and three children.

When he got home and took his jike (a device for carrying baggage) off his back, his little children ran up to him, crying: "Here is daddy!"

"Daddy, I'm hungry. Give me something to eat!" his youngest son implored him. Bai felt a pang shoot through his heart. He could find no words to answer them. He turned his face away from the children to avoid their searching eyes.

His wife guessed that he had returned home with empty hands as usual, but she did her best to console him. She offered him a bowl of thin gruel, and said: "You had better stop worrying about earning a living. Your walking to Seoul and back will result in nothing. Instead, I shall seek a job as a kitchenmaid somewhere in Seoul."

Hungry as he was, he didn't feel like eating. He went to bed supperless that night in one corner of the room, which was as cold as a refrigerator, for he could not afford firewood.

Bai's wife was fortunate enough to be employed as a kitchenmaid in one of the houses in Seoul, but she found it difficult to return home once a week.

Bai Won Sam was left in charge of the house, looking after the children.

"Daddy, may I go to school again?" asked his elder son, who had been a fourth-year pupil of a national school (primary school) until he was expelled for being unable to pay tuition fees and large contributions.

"Daddy, give me something to eat!" his younger son continued to whimper.

Feeling helpless, Bai bit his lips in chagrin. He looked outside with vacant eyes, reflecting on his past life.

When he was dismissed from the army, he had still cherished a hope of leading a decent life. But reality was too cruel with him. Now he gradually came to realize that all means for him to lead a decent life were lost.

At first he tried his hand as a cigarette vendor, buying cigarettes with the money he got by selling all his belongings. But in less than two months, he was bankrupt owing to the heavy taxation and unjust fines. Thus, as the last resort, he became a porter. But in his new job, too, he found it impossible to compete with his colleague porters—so numerous in Seoul, a city of the unemployed.

"What have I got after the 13 years of service in the army?" Bai lamented over his miserable fate.

One evening, his wife returned home unexpectedly after 10 days' absence.

"How could you manage to return?" Bai asked his wife in apprehension.

"I thought you must be starving. So I have brought in secret some food for you and the children."

Unwrapping a parcel, his wife produced one kilogram of rice, two small pieces of cakes and some pickled radishes.

The children, hearing the conversation, woke up and got out of the bed, eager to get at the cakes.

"What shame! At last I have caused my wife to steal!" Bai felt like crying, thinking that his failure had forced his wife, so innocent and pure in heart, to become a thief.

"Now I must be going before daybreak, otherwise my master will find out," said his wife, getting up. She picked up her wrapper, stood gazing at her children for a moment, then went out into the darkness.

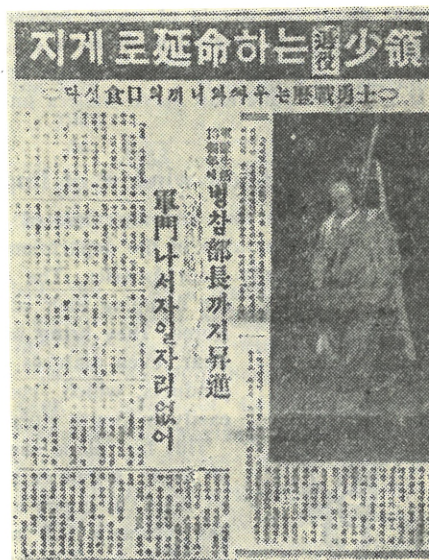
The night was quiet. Only distant noises indicated that there was trouble in the village. Maybe police were chasing some youth who were evading military service.

* * *

Her guilt being disclosed, Bai's wife was dismissed by her master. That very morning the Bais were warned by their landlady to quit the house immediately on the ground that they had failed to pay rent for three months.

Bai and his wife implored their landlady to wait a few more days, but the landlady refused to sympathize with their miserable situation.

No job, no home! This was Bai's reward for 13 years of service in the ROK army.



From a South Korean newspaper

BRIEFS ABOUT SOUTH KOREA

A Critical Housing Shortage

ACCORDING to the South Korean daily Pusan Ilbo, 42 per cent of the total households in Pusan have no houses. They live in tents, under bridges or on mountain slopes. But the Syngman Rhee clique do nothing about it. Still worse, they tear down their makeshift houses because they are an "eyesore" in the city, or to widen the roads, thus aggravating the housing shortage. However, such housing shortage is not limited to Pusan but a general picture throughout South Korea.

Child Abandonment in South Korea

D RIVEN by extreme poverty, the number of foundlings is on the rise in every major city of South Korea. Taegu Shinmoon reported that during the past year there were 372 foundlings in the city of Taegu alone and the South Korean authorities announced recently that during the past few months in Seoul there were usually six infants deserted every day.

Orphans in a Woeful Plight

THE Pusan Ilbo carried recently an article on the Airin Won, an orphanage in Pusan. This is the orphanage that Syngman Rhee and his followers have loudly advertised.

But according to South Korean papers, the walls of the building are full of cracks. There is hardly one sound door. The orphans sleep without any cover. Hunger and cold are all these children know. Yet Syngman Rhee clique represented this place as well equipped! In actual fact, they do not do a thing for the children.

It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of children are roaming about the streets of South Korea. And the number of orphans frozen and starved to death is on the increase. Still worse is the fact that these children are being shipped away to the U.S. by the American slave traders under the pretext of "adoption".

A Show-window of Imports

ACCORDING to the announcement of Seoul radio 90 per cent of merchandise in the department stores in Seoul is imported, and mainly from America. The American imperialists are dumping their surplus goods in South Korea. They bring in foodstuffs, underwear, even matches, brooms and paper products, which could be turned out easily in South Korea.

This fact alone shows how the economy of South Korea is absolutely dependent on the U.S. goods and how South Korea has become a U.S. market. One foreign reporter who visited South Korea said that South Korea today is really a show-window for U.S. surplus goods.



FIGURES S P E A K

AS a result of the final victory of the socialist relations of production in every field of the national economy various sources of exploitation and poverty have been wiped out for ever in our country.

Thanks to a number of measures taken by the state for the promotion of the people's well-being and to the successes achieved in the fields of industry and agriculture the people's material and cultural standards have been rapidly enhanced.

In 1956 the national income was 46 per cent greater than in 1949; in 1958 it was 185 per cent higher than in 1949; and in 1959 it was about 1.2 times over the previous year.

In the post-war period wages were raised on several occasions in our country.

In 1953-58, workers and office employees were benefitted up to 562 million won through the increase of their wages. In August 1958 an extra bonus amounting to one month salary was given to every worker and office employee. Students received a bonus equal to one month's stipend. On January 1, 1959 the wages of workers and office employees and the grant to students were raised 40 per cent on an average.

The following chart shows a step-by-step increase in the monetary wages of workers and office employees.

(1949=100)			(1958=100)
1956	1957	1958	1959
164.9	236.4	256.6	143

In addition, state retail prices and various fees were systematically reduced.

In 1956 the real wage of workers and office employees of our country exceeded the pre-war 1949 level.

In 1959 it surpassed the 1961 level envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan.

The marked reduction in agricultural tax-in-kind from 20.1 per cent to 8.4 per cent on an average and the increase of the per unit area output made it possible for peasants to considerably increase their real income.

The steadily increased state investment in social services and cultural measures is further eloquent proof of the promotion of the people's material and cultural living standards.

Growth of State Investment in Social Services and Cultural Measures

unit: one million won

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
56	94	95	121	177
		1958	1959	1960
			(estimated)	
		247	392	502

The expenses for social services and cultural measures in our country go to education, science, public health, physical culture, social insurance and social security. Among them, education and culture expenses hold the biggest portion.

In 1958 education and culture expenses held about 50 per cent of the whole expenses for social services and cultural measures which were an increase of 416.3 per cent over 1953. This year education and culture expenses totalled 220 million won which doubled the 1958 figure.

In 1958-59, 2,400 schools of various levels (among them the number of the institutes of higher learning increased from 22 to 37) were newly built and the number of kindergartens grew 20 times.

In 1958 the universal compulsory middle school education was

enforced and tuition fee was abolished universally. In addition, the state provided the entire students of schools of various levels with uniform.

Some 2,500,000, one fourth of the population of our country, are studying at the schools of various levels from primary schools to institutes of higher learning. In addition, 997,000 are studying at state expenses at 7,500 working people's schools and 3,100 working people's middle schools.

Cultural establishments of various kinds have increased year after year. 8,500 democratic publicity halls and clubs, about 300 cinemas and 350 mobile projectors and some 200 libraries (no more than 7 libraries existed before liberation) now serve the working people. Various kinds of newspapers, magazines and books are making great contribution to the enhancement of the political, economic and cultural life of the people.

In the field of public health the state gave great benefits to the working people.

Public Health Expense

unit: one million won

1953	1956	1957	1958
15	23	35	56
		1959	1960
		(estimated)	
		92	120

In 1959 as against 1949 the therapeutic and prophylactic organs increased to 326.2 per cent. The number of beds of public health organs went up 437.6 per cent.

In 1959 compared with 1944 the number of beds for every 1,000 people grew 25 times; that of doctors 3.7 times; assistant doctors 23.2 times.

Great concern is paid to bringing up children with sound and healthy bodies. As of the end of

1959, 1,881 nurseries for housing 125,000 children have been run in the towns and industrial regions of our country and 16,624 nurseries for some 540,000 children have been run by the agricultural co-ops. As a result, as many as 60.4 per cent of those children under the age of 5 in our country are being brought up under the care of the state and co-operatives.

A huge amount of state fund is annually appropriated for the rest and promotion of health of the "Chullima" riders who are devotedly struggling for the socialist construction of the country. Thereby, the number of sanatoriums and rest homes in the scenic spots, hot springs and seashores of our country have increased from 30 in 1953 to 177 in 1959. In the same period their accommodation capacity has grown almost 10 times. Last year 330,000 working people spent their holidays in sanatoria or rest homes.

The state appropriated every year additional funds for housing construction in order to promote the well-being of the people.

Growth of State Investment in Housing Construction

In percentages

1953	1954	1955	1956
100	359.1	437.9	527.6
		1957	1958
		555.4	598.2

As a result of the annual increase of state investment in housing construction in 1958-59 modern dwelling houses with a total floor space of 4,140,000 square metres are provided for workers and office employees. In 1960 dwelling houses for housing 81,500 families will be newly built for the working people.

The Korean people are now working miracles in every field of our country in order to steadily enrich their life.

MOTHER CHUL GOO

BAIK HAK RIM

I T was towards the end of March 1940 that I got a serious burn on my leg while out on a mission.

I could not do better than return to the liaison base on the boundary between Antu-hsien and Huatien-hsien, Manchuria. I was aided on my painful journey to the place by Comrade Pak Jang Choon, who had been sent on the same mission. I dragged myself along with his help rather than walked. The sun seemed to my hazy eyes a large mass of burning fire.

Upon reaching the liaison base I completely lost consciousness. It was long before I came round. When I came to myself I recognized Mother Chul Goo and two orderlies and Comrade Pak Jang Choon. They smiled happily when I opened my eyes and looked at them.

Mother Chul Goo was dressing my burn.

"Poor thing," she murmured looking into my face. "What a horrible burn you've got!"

I tried to get up, but without success. The comrades pushed me back gently, saying I had better not move.

I had no choice but to follow their counsel. I shut my eyes. Contending thoughts began to chase each other through my mind.

"What rotten luck!" thought I, "to be lying up here causing trouble to the unit and my comrades-in-arms."

The more I thought, the more ashamed I felt to have become a burden for them at this time of all times when the partisan unit was fighting a hard battle against the enemy that had come out in a desperate "punitive operation" with reinforced troops.

The enemy had cut all our supply routes. They expected to starve the partisan unit into surrender. Battles were fought every day. Often, the partisan unit had to put up a severe fight only to get some cereals. I felt more pain of mind than of body.

"Go. Go back quickly, Comrade Jang Choon," said I without opening my eyes.

But he did not reply. I could only hear Mother Chul Goo muttering words of sympathy for me, intermingled with heavy sighs.

A surgeon, Comrade Kim Hoi Sun, was dispatched to me from the headquarters. He treated me for more than ten days, but with little result. The wound was so serious and had made me so feeble that it would probably take months to heal, he said.

One day on waking from a sleep, I overheard the surgeon and Mother Chul Goo talking about me. The surgeon said that though my case was serious, he could stay no longer because of the circumstances at the headquarters, and that he had to leave me under the charge of Mother Chul Goo. All the time Mother Chul Goo kept silent.

The surgeon said that the unit was moving to some other place and this liaison base was to be abolished for the time being. He had been instructed to take, if possible, Mother Chul Goo and me together to the headquarters. But under the present conditions in which it was impossible for me to walk, he had no choice but to go back first and report to the headquarters.

The words of the surgeon made my heart sink.

"What shall I do?" I asked myself. "Can I move about with the unit in this deplorable

conditions? No, I shall only be a burden to the unit. Then, what can I do...?" The mere thought of parting with the unit sent a chill through my body. Moreover, I couldn't bear the thought of Mother Chul Goo having to remain here only because of me.

Just then, I felt someone's hand touch me. I opened my eyes and saw the worried face of Mother Chul Goo before me. There was concern and mother love in her eyes.

The surgeon and two orderlies left. Comrade Jang Choon had gone long ago. Thus, Mother Chul Goo and I remained there in the depths of the uninhabited forests of the remote mountains.

It was when I was serving as an orderly of Marshal Kim Il Sung that I first made the acquaintance of Mother Chul Goo. She was then working as a cook at the field kitchen of the partisan unit led by Marshal Kim Il Sung. Then she was transferred to the liaison base in 1939 to look after the cottage. Since then she had been working there.

Now that the partisan unit was moving to some other place, she had nothing to do there. So if it were not for me, she would have left the cottage.

But now she was left behind burdened with me, a seriously wounded man.

Every day, she got up early in the morning and dressed my wound. Though she said nothing, I could see how worried she was that my burn did not heal quickly. She devoted herself body and soul to curing my wound.

Whenever I did not eat well, she was grieved, and tried to find something I could eat.

She went out and picked edible grass to make soup for me; took me out to the sunny mountain-side to bask in the sun; and often brought me pretty wild flowers.

In the meantime, spring had gone and summer had come. My wound became worse instead of better. More pus oozed out of it. Every day she had to press out the pus.

But not even once did I see her make a wry face. She was like a mother looking after her baby. "Mother!" Yes, she was my mother, or even more than that.

I began to call her "Mother" before I realized it.

One day after another went by. But my wound did not heal. Irritated at the dull life

which seemed to be dragging on endlessly, I sometimes became desperate and would say, "Mother, it appears I may not recover, after all..."

Mother would not let me go on, but would reply: "If you say such unmanly thing, the wound will mock you and won't leave you." Then she would say, "When I meet General Kim, I will tell him that Hak Rim is a whiner in spite of his valiant appearance."

One day I saw her standing outside the cottage looking so downcast. I had never seen her so depressed before. I knew, of course, that her husband had fallen in battle and all her children had been killed by the enemy. But never once had I seen her show her sorrow. What could it be that was worrying her so much, I wondered.

It was only the next day that I found out the reason. After bringing my meal to me that morning, she went out and boiled grass in salt water, and then ate it without coming into the cottage. Though she wanted me not to notice it, my sixth sense told me that our provisions were giving out. That was what it was.

When she came into the cottage, I asked her casually: "Mother, how much corn have we got left?"

"Corn?" she retorted with a hardly perceptible start. "Well, what made you ask about such a thing, all of a sudden?" She looked into my eyes searchingly. Then she said calmly, turning away from me. "We still have plenty of corn."

That evening Mother served me a bowl of boiled corn, saying, as if in apology, that she had already eaten, so I had to eat alone. But it was clear to me that she had not eaten.

I pushed away the bowl, saying the odor of corn was now odious to me and I would rather have some grass soup. She did not reply but only looked into my eyes reproachingly for a long time, then pushed back the bowl of corn before me.

I could not say a word. I had to obey. I ate the boiled corn.

And that one bowl of boiled corn produced a conspicuous effect upon me, as if by magic. From that day my wound began to heal up quickly.

Yes, now I can say it was the revolutionary comradeship of Mother Chul Goo that instilled the strength of reanimation into me.

Chewing the grains of corn one by one, I told myself fiercely: "I must get well quickly so I can rejoin the comrades-in-arms who are anxiously waiting for me, and fight for the revolutionary cause, for the liberation of the motherland. That is the only way for me to repay even an infinitesimal part of my debt to Mother."

How much I reproached myself for having often lost patience and abandoned myself to despair and forgotten my duty to the revolution.

But now I was a different man, I had recovered my consciousness as a revolutionary.

July had passed into August. My burn was healing up rapidly. The change was noticeable with every passing day.

Mother started teaching me to walk. At first I couldn't even stand up without her help. Soon I could rise to my feet by myself. But often I lost patience. A kind of helpless fury would take hold of me. I would become peevish and fretted about everything, swearing that I would never take another step. Mother did not scold at such time but repeat-

ed in a kind voice, with infinite and incredible patience:

"Just one more step, Hak Rim! Listen to me..."

And I obeyed. I was ashamed of myself for having annoyed her even for a moment.

In this way I learned to walk. Every day Mother encouraged me to practise walking. She would say: "Let's have a walk, Hak Rim. If you want to meet General Kim Il Sung you have to learn to walk quickly." With each day I walked more easily and a little farther.

But there was the shortage of provisions which was menacing us every moment. We were facing starvation.

Now, mother did not attempt to conceal it from me. We had no corn. An insignificant amount of wheat was all that was left. Mother ground the wheat into flour, on which we lived one week.

Now, we had nothing to eat but corn-bran. Mother ground it into powder and mixed it with edible grass to make a sort of cake. Altogether twelve cakes were made. These we had to live on. How long we did not know until rescue would come.



Several days passed, and only four cakes were left. Mother was almost starving, yet she would not let me starve. Now, I objected to eating alone. The one she served to me for the breakfast was left on the table till the evening.

Seeing that she could not persuade me to eat alone, Mother at last ate with me. Now, only two were left. We put them in the cupboard. From that time we lived on edible wild grass alone, waiting for rescue from the headquarters. We did not know where the headquarters had moved to. There was nothing for it but to wait.

To go down to the villages for help was quite out of the question, because it meant walking several hundred ri across the rugged mountains.

Now, the threat of death was looming larger every day. What should we do?

How long should we wait still? Had our Comrades forgotten us?

All kinds of conflicting thoughts flashed through my mind one after another. Can the comrades-in-arms forget us? Many times I asked myself. No, they can never forget us, under no circumstances will they leave us to starve to death. They will rescue us without fail. So, we have to wait, not to move from the cottage. Happen what may, even if worst comes to worst, we have to wait here.

Thus, I decided to wait to the last. Once I made up my mind as to what to do, I felt much relieved. I went out and waited outside for Mother who had gone to pick edible grass. I was anxious to tell her about my decision.

It was long before she appeared from among the trees with a bundle of grass for food. She was coming down the hillside with a reeling gait. In agony of mind I watched her come staggering along. Suddenly she fell forward, apparently from exhaustion.

"Mother!" I cried. Before I knew what I was doing I dashed toward her. I don't know how I could run, but anyway I covered about 30-40 metres, though tottering.

Mother was so surprised to see me running toward her she forgot everything and stood up. She held me tightly in her arms for a long time. Then she hurriedly examined my wound. Blood was trickling down from my leg. Mother patted me on the back and said:

"You baby, you have to take more care of yourself!"

But I didn't feel sorry, now I was overjoyed to find myself able to run.

When I told her about my decision to wait until rescue would come from the headquarters, Mother did not say anything but only nodded with a smile.

Ten days passed and we had only one cake left. We were weak from hunger and on the brink of death. But we did not lose hope.

Yes, we were right in our belief. Our Comrades had not forgotten us. They sent a comrade for us with food.

We were thus rescued at last.

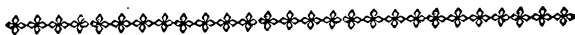
When he saw us alive, he could not utter a word but ran up to us and embraced us.

We hugged each other for a long, long time, without a word. We were too excited to speak. Tears were rolling down the cheeks of all of us. Yes, I saw for the first time Mother shed tears. She did not try to hide them from us. She wept silently. I shall not forget that moment till the last day of my life.

It was towards the end of August that we, led by the comrade, reached the headquarters.

Twenty years have passed since that day. But even for a moment I have not forgotten Mother Chul Goo.

Mother Chul Goo was one of the tender yet stern mothers of Korea who bring up their children to be strong and valiant.



THE 12TH ANNIVERSARY OF KPA MARKED

On February 8, the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army was celebrated in factories, enterprises and other work places throughout the country.

The Heroes who made brilliant exploits during the Fatherland Liberation War and officers and men of the Korean People's Army were invited to the celebration meetings. At the Hall of Taidongmoon Cinema, Pyongyang, an

exhibition was held from February 6 to the end of the month in honour of the anniversary. Over 300 items were on display at the exhibition.

Professional and amateur art troupes gave special performances to entertain the soldiers of the People's Army.

A special documentary film was made by the February 8 Film Studio to mark the occasion.



Admiral Li Soon Shin

KIM SUK HYUNG

Admiral

LI SOON SHIN

The name of Admiral Li Soon Shin, together with Eul Ji Moon Duk and Kang Kam Chan, is very familiar to the Korean people. Though they lived in different ages, these three are known as patriots who distinguished themselves by saving the fatherland from foreign invasion.

Eul Ji Moon Duk was a minister of the Kokuryo Dynasty in the 7th century and Kang Kam Chan was a general of the Koryu Dynasty from the closing years of the 10th century to the beginning of the 11th century. Li Soon Shin was a service man in the middle part of the Li Dynasty (1392—1910). The former two commanded ground forces in the battles against the invaders from the north, and Li Soon Shin took command of the naval forces in smashing the Japanese invaders on the sea.

Admiral Li Soon Shin was born on April 14, 1545, in an ordinary Ryangban (noble) family in Seoul. He possessed a noble character and was well versed both in literature and military arts. But until April 1592 when some 200,000 Japanese army invaded Korea, he had not been recognized as such a pre-eminent admiral.

In 1591 he was dispatched to Left Cholla Province as the commander-in-chief of the naval station in the province. Until then he had gone from one post to another. For some time after he had passed the examination for military service he did duty in Seoul.

Once he commanded the army at the northern border in the battle against the Nuchen, then took charge of a small naval port in Cholla Province. He served as a prefect of a county until he became the commander-in-chief of the naval station.

In 1591, the relations between Korea and Japan became tense. The then king of the Li Dynasty predicted Hideyoshi's invasion and gave his vessels an order to prepare for defence. But they lacked ability and were corrupt. They did not know exactly what or how to prepare for the defence. All they did was to inflict hardship upon the people.

Admiral Li Soon Shin did all that he could for the defence of the country. So the fleet under his command, composed of 24 ships, could put out to sea without delay at the report of the enemy's landing in Pusan.

In those days, there were six fleets in our navy, and they were stationed in ports of six provinces—Left Kyungsang, Right Kyungsang, Left Cholla, Right Cholla, Left Chungchung and Right Chungchung.

Up until the beginning of the war, these fleets had no relations with each other, taking charge of the defence of each province separately. It was during the war that these six fleets were organized into a combined squadron at the initiative of Admiral Li Soon Shin.

Hence the two fleets in the Left and Right Kyungsang Provinces were to repulse the enemy's landing in Pusan in April 1592. However, they were no match for the enemy forces and were easily defeated by the enemy. After landing, the Japanese invaders began to advance toward Seoul without meeting any stubborn resistance.

The enemy's plan was to let their naval fleets advance northward along the western coast of Korea in order to cover their ground forces marching northward and supply them with food and war materials.

Seeing through the enemy's intention, Admiral Li Soon Shin decided to fight back the enemy on the sea off Kyungsang Province to check their further advance.

It was early May of the same year, 15 days after the enemy's landing, that Admiral Li Soon Shin's fleet of 24 vessels with about 100 men on each vessel led by the famous tortoise boat sailed out to the sea.

The tortoise boat was an iron-clad wooden vessel. The top of it was covered by thick boards which bristled with iron spikes. At the bow was a "dragon head" spitting fire. Its structure was solid enough to crash the enemy vessels by a clash. And should the enemy try to board her he would find himself immediately impaled upon a score of spear-heads. Moreover, the "dragon head" belched forth from its mouth smoke and flames of sulphur and gunpowder. This monster spitting fire threw the enemy into confusion. Though the enemy had rifles which our navy did not have in the early stage of the war, they could not cope with our navy with its powerful tortoise boat and guns.

It would have been impossible for Admiral Li Soon Shin and the fleet under his command to equip themselves with such powerful arms had there not been the technical tradition of the Korean navy formed since the 15th century.

Admiral Li's fleet fought the numerically superior enemy and won victory in every battle. In only a month after the first sea battle, our fleet was in complete command of the South Sea. The enemy fleet kept themselves in the Pusan harbour and would not venture out.

The fleet from Right Cholla Province and the remaining vessels of the Kyungsang Province fleet came to join Admiral Li's boats. This combined fleet under Admiral Li's command attacked the enemy fleets in the harbour and burnt hundreds of enemy boats.

The enemy ground forces advanced as far as Pyongyang, but they found themselves in dire straits. On the ground the enemy was pounded by the patriotic volunteers and, on the sea the advance of their navy was completely checked by our fleet. Moreover,

at the end of 1592, China sent us reinforcements. Next year the enemy forces had no choice but to retreat southward. Pressed down to the southern tip the enemy attempted to revenge the defeat but in vain. The enemy sued for peace and the peace negotiations prolonged for a considerable length of time.

In the mean time, the Korean navy was put under one-man command. Admiral Li Soon Shin was appointed as the commander-in-chief. His fleet commenced operation with Hansan Island as the base to block the enemy's approach. Admiral Li never wasted the period of peace negotiations. He repaired war ships, reinforced equipment and prepared provisions. He also directed deep concern to the people suffering from the war, enabling the homeless people to settle down.

Some courtiers, however, attempted to frame up on him, jealous of his excellent talent and the people's confidence which he enjoyed. For no reason Admiral Li Soon Shin was punished due to the sinister scheme of these factionist courtiers. He was taken to Seoul and imprisoned.

Even in prison, this patriot was worrying about the fate of the fatherland. The people and the seamen who regarded him as a great admiral petitioned for his release.

Whenever they called on him in the prison, he asked them about the war situation and inspired them to fight well. He grieved bitterly in his letter to a friend of his that no measure was being taken for saving the country at this time of national crisis, saying, "It is nothing for me to die ten thousand times, but I feel I will go mad when I think of the fate of the country."

Unable to kill him, due to pressure of public opinion, the government could not but release him. But it deprived him of his official rank, ordering him to serve as a rank-and-file seaman. The enemy was waiting for a ripe opportunity to launch an attack again. A good-for-nothing fellow named Won Kyoong, Admiral Li Soon Shin's opponent, was appointed as the commander-in-chief of the fleet.

Around this time, the enemy forces, gathered in Kyungsang Province, advanced westward toward Cholla Province. And their navy, keeping pace with the ground forces, attacked Hansan Island, our naval base. All that Admiral Li Soon Shin had provided for the future fell into the hands of the enemy. The enemy fleet was about to advance further toward the western sea. The situation was more critical than in 1592.

Having awakened at this critical moment, the king again appointed Li Soon Shin as commander-in-chief of the navy.

Until then Admiral Li Soon Shin had been serving as a rank-and-file seaman for about a half year.

When he arrived at the place of his appointment, there were no men nor was there any fleet except a few battered ships. But hearing the news that Admiral Li had come to the island the people hurried to him to fight under his command. Seamen who had scattered here and there went back to the navy. Vessels were repaired or newly built.

Taking into full consideration the unfavourable conditions, Admiral Li Soon Shin chose the narrow strait near Jin Island as the ground for a decisive battle, because it was advantageous for a fleet with such small vessels as Korea's if the low ebb at this place was capitalized.

Admiral Li's fleet with only 12 small vessels lured on the ebb the enemy fleet composed of over 300 vessels, large and small, into the strait. In the narrow passage, the enemy vessels clashed with each other and ran upon the rocks causing great confusion. Our seamen lost no time in penetrating in among this confusion of enemy boats and firing on them. Admiral Li's plan worked. Over 30 of the enemy vessels were destroyed and many others damaged and fled away. This was on September 17, 1597. Along with the victory in the battle of Hansan Island, this was one of the great victories during the war.

With this victory, the attempt of the enemy fleet was frustrated completely. This was a boon to our ground forces.

After that, Admiral Li Soon Shin fixed Kokeum Island, south-west from Hansan Island, as a naval base and kept on dealing blows at the enemy.

Admiral Li Soon Shin fell in a battle by an enemy bullet on November 19, 1598, at the close of the war. At the last moment, he asked the attendants not to announce his death until the end of the battle so that the men might not lose their high spirit.

With burning hatred against invaders and boundless love toward the fatherland and the people, Admiral Li Soon Shin and his men showed an example of burning patriotism. The Korean people are very proud of having such a brave and patriotic ancestor.



The State

The State Dance School was founded in July, 1956. Up to then dancers were trained at the Dance Studio founded following the country's liberation and at the dance department of the art school established in 1953 right after the Korean war. With the efflorescence of our dancing art these two institutions were merged into the present State Dance School.

At present more than 500 young dancers are receiving training in this school.

It is common knowledge that the dancing art requires systematic and professional education from childhood. It was for this purpose that the dance school ranging from primary course to college course was instituted.

This school offers a fourteen-year course open to trainees from the age of 8 to 21. It consists of four courses—primary course (from 8 years old to 11), preparatory course (from 12 to 14), senior course (from 15 to 17) and college course (from 18 to 21).

The curriculum for the 14 years offers mainly subjects on dancing and music. Students receive annually over 600 hours of dancing and music theory and practice in the preparatory course, over 1,400 hours in the senior course and some 2,200 hours in the college course.

Of course, the school does not confine itself to subjects on dancing and music. The aim is to train talented dancers and at the same time give them an all-round education. To this end, almost all general subjects taught in other schools are also offered in its curriculum.

Measures are also taken to combine education with social work.

Needless to say, life is the best school, the most exacting teacher.

These measures also enable students to create living, artistic work.

Therefore, from the senior course the close link of schooling with life and production becomes the leading principle in teaching the fundamentals of dancing arts in school.

Especially, senior class students are sent to fac-

Dance School



tries, enterprises, fishing villages and agricultural co-ops for one or one and a half months to give guidance to various art circles there.

And every condition is provided for the young dancers for schooling. The school is well staffed with 62 able teachers.

All students are supplied free of charge with not only food, clothing and housing, but also with goods needed for dancing. Besides, they receive no small amount of state stipend every month. Therefore, with the complete peace of mind they can devote their energies only to study.

Already in 1959 this school had turned out 117 graduates. Now they are playing an active role in central and local theatres.

At the Seventh World Youth and Student Festival held in Vienna among the members of the Korean art troupe there were no small number of graduates from this school. And among them Hong Jong Hwa who appeared in duet "A Cowherd and a Maid" and Jun Soon Ok who appeared in "Dancer from a Pearl-shell" won gold medals.

While in school the students are given, in addition to the school training, opportunities to perform on the stage. Suffice it to say that at the recent grand art performance "Glorious is Our Fatherland," with 3,000 artists taking part, the students comprised more than half of the members of dancing group. And no small number of students vied on several occasions with world young talents in the international festivals.

With the reorganization of schooling system the State Dance School will offer, in the ensuing period, an eleven-year course—four years primary, three years preparatory and four years senior. In addition to this, it is planned to establish a research class.

This school will soon have a new school building twice as large as the present one.

It will also have a small-scale theatre with the seating capacity of 500.

While putting emphasis on training talented dancers, this school will also train many choreographers and dance critics in the future.



Jun Soon Ok, graduate of the school, was awarded a gold medal for her "Dancer from a Pearl-shell" at the 7th World Youth and Student Festival in Vienna

Our promising young dancers will thus make great contribution to the further development of national dance.



Feature Film

'LAND'

~~~~~ JUN CHI HO

**R**ECENTLY a new feature film "Land" (the sequel of part I) has been released. This is a screen version (script by Li Duk Hong and directed Jun Tong Min) of the novel of the same title by Li Ki Yung. To squeeze my impression in a few words, the film furnishes one with a clear answer to the question of wherein lies the motive power of the Korean people, who are forging ahead with the gigantic construction. In the opening scene, the film introduces the audience to the miserable life of Kwak Ba Ui, the main character, and the villagers under Japanese imperialist rule. Kwak's father dies of beating by a Japanese landlord in some trouble over farm rent, and his sister also dies, ground down under heavy work at a Japanese munitions factory.

Left thus alone, Kwak becomes a farm-hand of Ko Byung Sam who exploits him mercilessly.

Other villagers, too, share the same lot of Kwak Ba Ui. Only Ko Byung Sam and a handful of other landlords enjoy a comfortable life. Soon Ok, pressed hard to become a concubine of a landlord to redeem the debts owed by her father, attempts to drown herself. Grandpa Pak, prevented by Kwak from hanging himself, finds himself trudging the road home, singing "Arirang"

to divert his mind, and on this account he is arrested by a Japanese policeman, who accuses him of being an impudent fellow to sing a Korean song in times of stress.

At last liberation comes to the country on August 15, 1945, and the film shows the joy of the Korean people liberated from the Japanese yoke. Liberation brings in its train the founding of the Party under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung, the establishment of the people's power and the enforcement of the Law on Land Reform.

Land is distributed among the peasants without compensation on the principle of "Land to the Tillers."

"May I, too, receive a plot of land?" Kwak Ba Ui asks the Chairman of the Sub-county Party Committee on hearing the news about the land reform. When he got an affirmative answer, he prostrates himself on the ground and, touching the land with his cheek, sobs with emotion.

Indeed, great was the joy of Kwak Ba Ui and the villagers, who had regarded land as precious as their own life, when they received their plots of land. Soon this joy awakens in them the consciousness that they have become masters of their own destinies.

Kwak Ba Ui's strong attach-

ment to the land finds expression in his devotion to the system which gave him the land, to the Party which translated the system into reality. Thus Kwak grows up as a faithful son of the Party in the course of carrying out the land reform.

In contrast with the opening scene, the closing scene of the film shows the villagers dancing to the peasant music, rejoicing over their new lease of life, and Ko Byung Sam, an ex-landowner, praying to God to return his confiscated land.

The sequel of part I begins with Kwak Ba Ui sowing his plot of land against the beautiful landscape. On a sunny spring day Kwak marries Soon Ok.

Soon Ok conducts an evening class for the villagers and works hard in the van of the village women's union, while Kwak Ba Ui, exerting influence on the peasants, organizes a joint transplantation of rice seedlings. Through their joint work, the peasants come to understand how great is their power when they are united, and this faith in their own power encourages them to undertake reclamation work for the expansion of arable land.

It turned out to be an unusually good year. And the joy of the



peasants over their rich crops makes them forget their fatigue, and they work tirelessly to bring in the harvest.

On the other hand, Ko Byung Sam and other ex-landlords refuse to follow the trend of the times. At first, they write a petition to the people's committee for the return of their confiscated land. But, finding that they are powerless before the united peasants, they begin to resort to sinister plots. Yoon Sang Chul, an ex-landlord who had taken flight to Seoul after liberation, worms himself into the village and instigates Ko Byung Sam to try on the life of Kwak Ba Ui, a candidate for the Provincial People's Committee, with the vain hope of wrecking the elections..

These reactionary forces destroy the smithy where Kwak Ba Ui and the villagers were making tools in preparation for the reclamation work and set fire to the sheds where the grain for tax-in-kind is stored.

But they are arrested at one swoop by the peasants. And Kwak Ba Ui, standing like a phoenix on the ruins of the smithy, appeals to the peasants.

"Comrades! The enemy is desperately trying to rob us of our land. Land is our life. As masters of the land, we must defend it from the enemy. For this purpose alone, we must complete the reclamation work as quickly as possible. Now let's tackle the work."

This film traces with great veracity the changes in the life of Kwak Ba Ui and the villagers in the course of their revolutionary struggle for the land reform. Taking Kwak Ba Ui, a farm-hand who underwent the most bitter life in the past, as its main character, the film shows how he develops into a new, socialist type of man.

Kwak Ba Ui's life under Japanese rule was an endless round of toil and privation, but he was by no means an Ah Q. Though inconsistent

in his ideology, he learned through his experience under Ko Byung Sam that the peasants were exploited by the landlords and also he learned, through the Japanese police, that the Japanese imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people. Hence it was only natural that he shouted Manse (long live.) at the top of his lungs when Korea was liberated from Japanese imperialism.

He was a young man of strong build who, seeing his father beaten to death by a Japanese landlord, knocked him down at one blow. However, in the days of darkness, he could not find any way to give vent to his pent-up energy. It was only after he became a master of the land that he gave full play to his energy. This energy served to remould him into a new type of man, promote his creative-initiative and to make a man loyal to the Party and the people. Through him and the progressive peasants around him, we see the traits of the present-day Korean people, who are speeding up their grand construction.

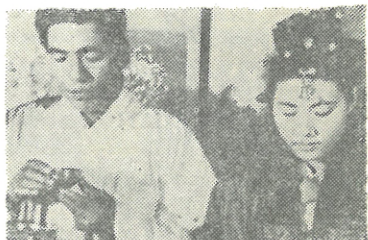
I read the novel *Land* by Li Ki Yung a few years ago. The film offers somewhat a different version from the original. But this is permissible when we regard the cinema art as an art independent of the original. Rather this film succeeded in producing a good effect by making these changes. Though there are some flaws in dealing with the scenes celebrating the liberation of the country and the accidents arising in the course of carrying out the land reform, the film well communicates the full content of the novel.

And the acting of Jun Doo Soo in the role of Kwak Ba Ui and Hwang Min as the landlord was excellent.

In a word, there is no doubt that this film will leave an indelible impression in the minds of the audience.



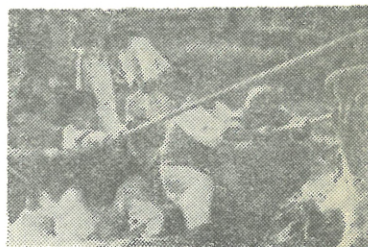
*Grandpa Pak grappling with landlord Ko Byung Sam*



*Kwak Ba Ui and Soon Ok marry and start their happy family life*



*Kwak Ba Ui appeals to the peasants to protect the land from the enemy*



*The peasants of Bul village are reclaiming the waste land*



*Liberation realized love between Tong So and Soon I*



# Stamps of Korea

## SPECIALS ON KOREA'S PUBLICATION

Last year a set of 4 special stamps on Korea's publication was off the press to commemorate our history-enjoying publication. The printing in Korea developed early, holding a unique place in the history of world printing. Our ancestors used metal types in printing books as far back as the 13th century. But the reactionary feudal ruling circles impeded the further progress of printing, and conditions became worse after the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists in 1910. Yet, in the '30s the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great importance to the role of publications in the revolutionary struggle. A great number of revolutionary books and periodicals were published.

Since the country's liberation, our publication, having taken over such revolutionary tradition, has developed, playing the role of a powerful ideological weapon for the socialist upbuilding.

Stamp 1, 5 jun, sepia, depicts 4 metal types used in 1234 A.D. The characters are "metal type" in Chinese letters.



Stamp 2, 10 jun, dark purple, shows the Hoonmin Jungeum or the Korean alphabet founded in 1443 A.D. Etched lightly in the background is peacock which was widely painted in that era.



Stamp 3, 5 jun, green and red, shows the revolutionary publications, Samil Wolkan (Monthly March 1) and others published in the '30s by the Korean Communists in their partisan struggle against the Japanese imperialist colonial



Stamp 4, 10 jun, blue, shows a book with a sickle and a hammer under the national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and with a dove in the background. This stamp depicts our developing publication after liberation under the flag of the D.P.R.K., built on the basis of worker-peasant alliance. The dove in the background represents the struggle of our publication for world peace and the peaceful unification of the country.



The size of each stamp is 26 x 36 mm. Perf. Offset.

## EDUCATION FUNDS FOR KOREAN CHILDREN IN JAPAN

Recently the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society, entrusted by the Committee for the Relief of Overseas Koreans, sent 200,000 pound sterling (202,100,000 yen in Japanese currency) to

the Korean Nationals' Central Educational Society in Japan. The money is to aid the democratic and national education of the Korean children in Japan. During the past years on six occasions the

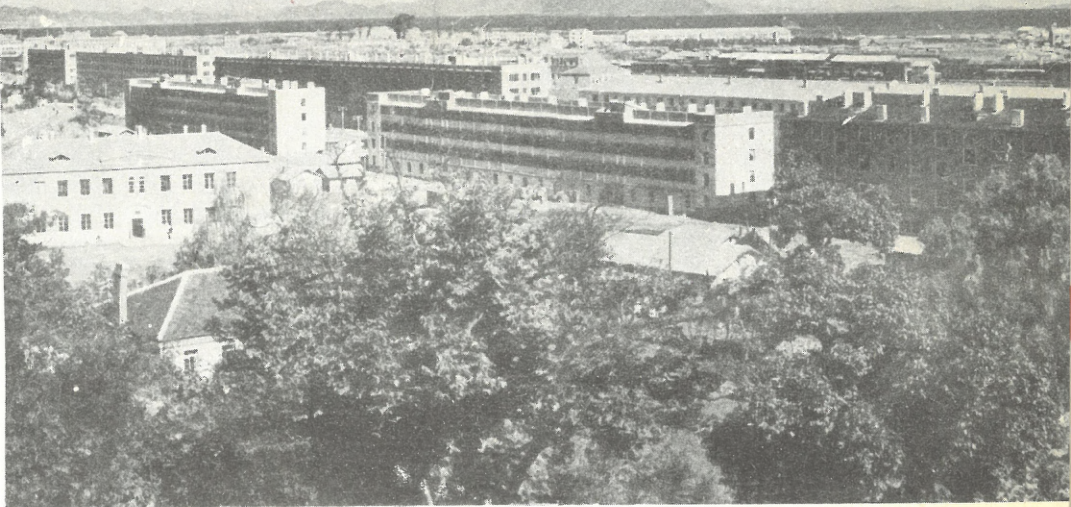
Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society had sent altogether over 713,000,000 yen in Japanese currency for education of Korean children in Japan.



# WONSAN

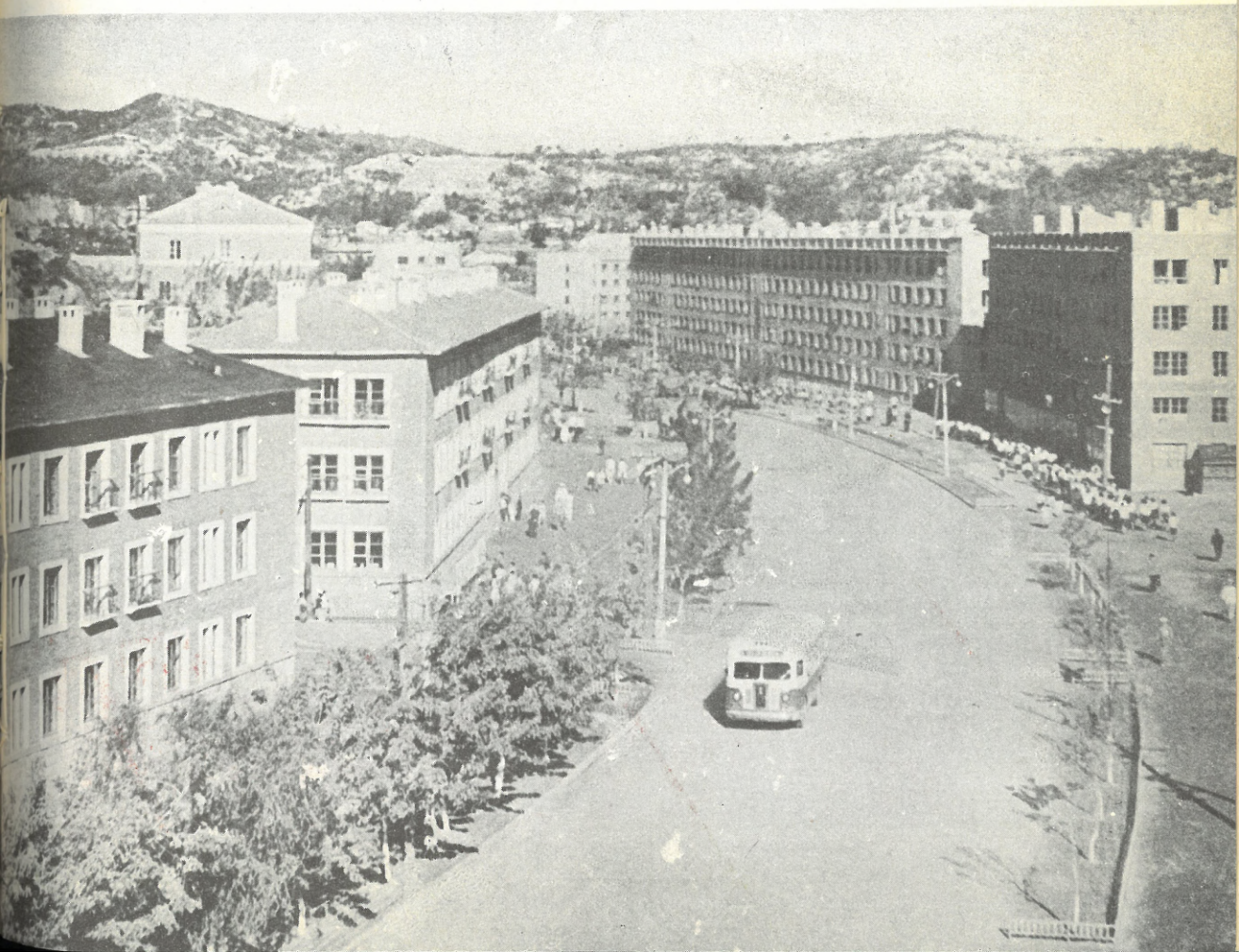
Above:

A view of the city  
descending to the  
shore



Below:

New blocks of apart-  
ment houses have  
risen from ashes





# Korean Minerals

Magnesia  
Clinker  
Talc in Powder



KOREA MINERALS & METALS EXPORT & IMPORT  
CORPORATION

(Cables: "KWANGMLKMSOK" Pyongyang)